CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28575—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	23 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st Oct.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I.	OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "
B.I.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3908	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th "
B.I.	ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	23rd "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	20th "
B.I.	ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.I.	KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
CENTURION	4973	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
[illegible]	3970	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,800	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
October 23, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	1st Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 21st, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,169 tons, on 31st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,080 tons, on the 1st November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

S. S. "ANNIE BARROW," 3,085 tons, WILL SAIL on MONDAY, the 2nd November, for HULL. She has Accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. Cabins and Saloon amidships on the Upper Deck, Fitted Throughout with Electric Light and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. For Full Particulars apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE Mala Real Portugueza Line S. S. IBO WILL LEAVE as above, about FRIDAY, 6th November, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamoo, Mombassa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, &c., to be Transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freights and Passage Apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvi. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CELESTINE.

(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)

Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueurs made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

Price, Rs. 6-8 and 7-4 cash; Rs. 3-12 and 4-4 credit per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Cash Rs. 25; Credit Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 24; Credit, Rs. 26-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES.

1-12 per Pair.

WHITE DRESS BOWS,

FINE CAMBRIC, Rs. 5-12 per doz.

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, HOSIERS. BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

CHAMPAGNES.

CHAMPAGNE is a deservedly favourite Wine, and very popular, both for its enlivening qualities and its attractive appearance. The higher class Brands quoted need no comment beyond the fact that wherever we have introduced MESSRS. GIESLER AND COMPANY'S WINES, they have been invariably admired. They are undoubtedly the best Wines of their class imported into India, evidently due to the great care and attention bestowed on their selection and preparation.

As the sole appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Giesler and Co., we have much pleasure in drawing prominent attention to their Brands.

		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)	bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)	bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	63	0	70	0
Do. do.	½ "	36	0	41	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.	bottles	70	0	79	0
Do. do.	½ "	37	0	41	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½ "	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½ "	18	0	20	0

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same

FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Stationin England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	26
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL HAIR PREPARATIONS.

HANBURY'S HAIR RESTORER.

Restores Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

This preparation has proved most successful in restoring Grey Hair to its original colour, and preventing Hair from turning Grey. In addition to this, it prevents Baldness, and is a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing combined. Its action, being specially directed to the roots of the Hair, is consequently slow. Rs. 2 per Bottle.

JUNKER'S GOLDEN HAIR WASH.

This preparation, after a few applications, imparts that beautiful sunny hue, or Golden colour, to the Hair, so universally sought after and admired. It may be used with impunity, as the ingredients which enter into its composition are quite harmless. Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

COMBS, BRUSHES, AND TOILET REQUISITES of every Description always on hand.

SOLE AGENTS:

Manufacturing Chemists, PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

WANTED.

A BAND MASTER WANTS A SITUATION.

IS Qualified to TEACH and Conduct a REED BAND. Holds high Testimonials in both English and French. Speaks fluently English, French, Hindostani, and Tamil.—Apply to "A. B.," care of Geo. DARTNELL, PONDICHERRY.

NOTICE.

WANTED An ENGINEER to take charge of Hick's Engines in the Central Provinces, Swadeshi Mill, Nagpur. Applicants to state Salary and their Terms, and also to state Age. Certificates of Past Service and Competency to accompany Application to be addressed to Mr. H. S. Dixit, B.A., L.L.B., Solicitor, & Co., 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Apply to him for further particulars.

Successful Candidate will be required to enter into an Agreement of Service in writing.

Applications will be received up to 5th of November, 1891.

RAJARAM SITARAM DIKSHIT,
Honorary Manager and Secretary, S. Mill.

Nagpur, 19th October, 1891.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, (KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 113, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HERR SCHMUCK,

IN AID OF LOCAL CHARITIES,

TOWN HALL, 9-15 P.M.,

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 29TH INST.

PROGRAMME:

1 Sinfonia.....Nabucodonosor.....Verdi.

(Piano—4 hands) MISSES SCHMUCK and BOWACK. (Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA and F. FERNANDES, MASTER FRANK ANDERSON, HERR SCHMUCK, DR. BARKER. (Harmonium) MR. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

2 Song.....{ Magyar love song ....Brahms. { To a Nightingale..... do.

MR. CHISHOLM.

3 Violin Duet.....Schlummerlied.....Ersfeld.

MISS PEDRAZA AND HERR SCHMUCK.

4 Piano Solo.....{ (a) Nocturne .....Leideritz. { (b) Pensee Fugitive.....Wieniawski

MISS SCHMUCK.

5 Song.....

MISS MANT.

6 Violin Solo.....{ (a) Csardas.....Hauser. { (b) Nocturne .....Chopin.

HERR SCHMUCK.

8 Meditation.....(Sur le prelude de Bach)..Gounod.

(Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA & F. FERNANDES, MASTER F. ANDERSON, DR. BARKER, HERR SCHMUCK. (Harmonium) MR. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

9 Song.....

MISS MANT.

10. Piano and Violin..Sonata (1st part).....Niels Gade.

MISS SCHMUCK & HERR SCHMUCK.

11. Song.....De Miei bollenti Spiriti.....

MR. CHISHOLM.

13. Violin Solo.....Romanze.....C. Reinecke.

HERR SCHMUCK.

14. Musical Sketches.(a) The Mill (b) The Postillion (c) The Russians are Coming.....Volkman.

(Piano—4 hands) MISSES SCHMUCK and BOWACK. (Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA & F. FERNANDES, MASTER ANDERSON, DR. BARKER, HERR SCHMUCK. (Harmonium) Mr. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

Tickets—Rs. 2, and Re. 1—to be had at SOUNDY & Co.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SKATING RINK.

THURSDAY, TO-DAY, THURSDAY.

"SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT,"

(8-30 TO 11 P.M.).

FREE ADMISSION! FREE ADMISSION!!

FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "D' CO. BALDUINO," CAPTAIN A. CRUCIANI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 28th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th Oct., 1891.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

MR. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Superintendent, having RETURNED from leave, has resumed charge of the Press and is authorized to receive all moneys due and sign receipts for the same from this date.

J. A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 26th October, 1891.

TO RAJAHS, CLUBS AND REGIMENTAL MESSES.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junior),

THE Champion Billiard Player of the World, will ARRIVE in INDIA about the beginning of NOVEMBER, and is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS TO PLAY

EXHIBITION GAMES.

Full Particulars as to Terms can be ascertained from

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1838.)

CLAIMS PAID £3,337,596.

INTENDING Assurers are specially requested to note that Policies effected before

20TH JANUARY, 1892,

will be entitled, under the Company's Rates, to rank for Three Full Years' BONUS at the Division of Profits on

20TH JANUARY, 1894.

BONUSES DECLARED £1,271,877.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

WINES! WINES!!

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS:—

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Retail Agents:—DENISON & Co.,
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CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

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BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Cance Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.

Apply to

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

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Price 8 Annas,

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,

249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON W C., ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING COMPANY.

WE undertake to Type (by Type-writing Machines) ALL LEGAL and COMMERCIAL Manuscript work, CIRCULARS, POETRY, SERMONS, ESSAYS, PLAYS, NEWS, INVITATIONS, PETITIONS, and ADDRESSES, &c. It is the first enterprise of its kind in India and in these days of keen competition, the speedy despatch of work, combined with cheap labor and printing, it is sure to greatly commend itself to the Indian public, as it has already in America and England. Rates and Particulars on Application.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.,
72, Medows Street,

Bombay, 22nd October 1891.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this Order.

H. G. GELL,
Ag-Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 27th October, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE BHANDOOP ESTATE.

THE Undersigned hereby inform the public that the Bombay High Court has in suit No. 307 of 1889 declared that the BHANDOOP ESTATE is charged with the payment of Rs. 53,171-11-1, being trust monies, and that the Undersigned with other members of their family are the owners of 5-6th shares in the income of the said estate.

The said estate is now under attachment through the District Court at Tanna, for the abovementioned sum.

The public are therefore hereby warned not to deal in any way with the said estate either by purchase, mortgage or otherwise.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE,
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.
ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPVALA.

Bombay, 9th October, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachee Port Trust, up to Noon on 12th November, 1891, for SUPPLYING (3,500) three thousand five hundred tons 5 per cent. more or less of best SOUTH WALES STEAM COAL.

Copies of conditions and other necessary information may be obtained on application to the Port Engineer, Manora, during office hours.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order.
R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachee Port Trust.

Karachi, October 24, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined Schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 21st December, 1891, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules, but may tender for either or both of the schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—Pyinmana, Yamethin, Pyawbwe, Meiktila Road, Kyaukse, Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku, Myingyan.

Tenders for schedule No. 2 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in schedule No. 2 at the following places:—Sagaing, Thabeitkyin, Kyanhuyat, Htigyaing, Katha, Bhamo.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police" should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	575,000	From 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.	Rangoon	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	200,000			
Wheat	28,74,375			
Dhall, of sorts	316,181			
Ghee, cow's	210,737			
Salt	79,015			
Turmeric	13,174			
Chillis	2,000			
Schedule No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	10,50,000		Mandalay	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	13,00,000			
Wheat	52,61,687			
Dhall, of sorts	579,664			
Ghee, cow's	386,443			
Salt	144,916			
Turmeric	24,133			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Minbu.
Yamethin.	Magwe.
Pyawbwe.	Pakokku.
Meiktila road.	Myingyan.
Kyaukse.	

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at—

Sagaing.	Htigyaing.
Thabeikyin.	Katha.
Kyanhuyat.	Bhamo.

By order of the Chief Commmissioner,

H. PARKIN, Captain,
Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, 17th October, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

POSSESSING a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to Import Timber Free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at their Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, 28th November, 1891, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of land with the Factories, Workshops, and Buildings Erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32,021 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st of May, 1862, for a term of 50 years with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the Engines, Machinery, Tools and Plant, &c., of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

The above property will be offered in one lot. Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application to the Undersigned, from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for Debenture Holders, Bombay Saw Mills.

Care of
EWART LATHAM & CO.

Bombay, 24th October, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
* * * BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

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GRAND DEPOT of Pure GRAPE WINES, German Beer, Triest Sugar, Switzer Cheese (Gruzere), and General Provisions. Received every Fortnightly.

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BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,00.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed theron at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS

KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE

ARE

THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carrie OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent states of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damia ta Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (Englishmoney the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862.....	£309,690	0 0
" 1885.....	£388,158	0 0
" 1890.....	£395,030	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when ASSURED leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,607 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12⅝
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Char. Mercantile	37,500	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53÷
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	3 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	—	—	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40)
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	42)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	4,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9½pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1240
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	575
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Connaught Mills	800	500	2	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Coral Mills Co.,	15,698	100	100	50	110
[illegible]	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
[illegible] Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
[illegible]	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	693
[illegible] Press	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	517½
London Mills	10,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
[illegible]	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725xd
[illegible] Mill	700	500	2	10 pr. ct.	660
General and Colloquy	1,500	500	500	25	590
[illegible]	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
[illegible] Cotton	900	500	500	Rs 17-8	360
[illegible]	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
[illegible]	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	645
[illegible] Mill	800	500	50	Nil.	345
Sassoon Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	12½	220
[illegible] Saloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	770
[illegible] Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	660xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	25	535xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	670
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	199
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	935
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	50 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,367½
Mazagon	5,000	25	25	8	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	392½
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40)
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	225
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Union Spinning and Manufac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	80	45)
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	810
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	20)
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co.	1,000	125	125	20	35) 117½
Ld.	500	200	200		
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	16	90
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	395
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	130	1,42)
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	Rs. 20	185
French	300	500	all	50	900
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	20	515
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	30	410xd
Khanganm	240	450	450	32	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	54	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	11	80
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 40	422½xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 15	265
New Indian	4,000	125	125	45	545xd
Prince of Wales	600	50)	500	Rs. 12½	107½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	40	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50)
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	..	50)
Sind	400	2,000	750	25	1,20
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	50	445
Volkart	...	1,000	...	75	210
				Rs. 10)	815xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	3,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107½xd
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	15	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	75	830
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	4000
Do. New Issue	500	375	62)	33¼	1000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,350	100	100	25	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50.	Rs. 37	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10.	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20.	Rs. [illegible]	155
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship Assn	5,000	10)	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	10	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	17.	36)	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10.	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	10)	9pr. ct	51<
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	2	430
Prince of Wales Fire In.	200	3,000	1,000	N dv	2,35)
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	—	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	—	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	80	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,20.	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	...	—	...	—	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-13-0
China Leaf	„	22-5 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„	21-14 „
Do. Old	„	22 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„	22-7
English Sovereigns	„	14-4
Do. Dragons	„	14-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„	107
Spruce Si ver	„	105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Concert at the Town Hall, in aid of Local Charities, 8-15 p.m.
Grand Theatre, Harvey and Fletcher's Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Chupra (s), from Calcutta; and Futhe Islam (bg), Mozambique. Yesterday:—D Balduino (s), from Genoa; and Teheran (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c.; and Wildcroft (s), Galle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hooseinee entered the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Domenico Balduino entered the dock yesterday.

A MARATHI DIARY.—Mr. Javaji Dadaji, proprietor of the Nirnaya-Sagara press, has just issued a neatly-printed and conveniently-arranged calendar what may be termed a Marathi Lett's Diary for 1892. It is a highly creditable production and offered at a low price.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Runchhordass Dewjee, who was drowned in a tank, at Vithalwadee, on Sunday last, was resumed yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue. Dr. Sydney Smith, who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, gave it as his opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia from drowning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning in the tank.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, this evening, at 5-45:—

Lancers.....The Gondoliers .....Bucalossi.
Valse .....Little Sailors.....A. Crowe.
Selection .....Captara Therese.....Planquette.
Ballad .....Phillis is My only Joy.....Hobbs.
Valse .....Venetian Song .....Bucalossi.
Polka Militaire.....E. Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Mr. Behramji H. Warden, representing Dr. Kaikoshroo M. Dubash, who brought a claim against Captain Murray, of the s s. Wildcroft, before Mr. Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, writes asking us to give publicity to the following:—"The Magistrate, in disposing of the case among other things, said that the said Captain was not justified in calling the complainant a deserter and threatening him with arrest, and that the complainant was at liberty to file a separate suit for his extra professional services."

A FATAL MISTAKE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the old Hanuman Lane, touching the death of a Hindu widow, named Saklibai, aged 40 years. The deceased, who was an inhabitant of Cambay, came to Bombay a few days ago to see the high-priest of her caste. She fell ill while here, and was treated by Dr. Pranjeewandass. She placed her medicine bottle on a shelf, on which was also placed a bottle containing belladonna. The deceased mistook the belladonna bottle for her medicine and took a dose from it. She suddenly became ill and died on Tuesday night. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the cause of death was belladonna, which she accidentally administered to herself by mistaking the bottle.

A BREACH OF LICENSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Gungajee Bhawoojee was charged before Mr. W. B. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing a breach of his license by selling two bottles of toddy at a higher rate than fixed by the authorities in contravention to Clause C of Act V. of 1878. Mr. McCarthy, in the employ of the Abkari Department, stated that in consequence of certain information received he, accompanied by Mr. Kaikhosro Moos and Inspector MacCormack, went to Sewree, and giving marked copper coins to a sepoy, in plain dress, they sent him to buy toddy from the accused's shop. The accused sold two bottles of toddy for two annas and a half. On a given signal from the Abkari sepoy, Inspector MacCormack and others went to the accused's shop, and on searching his coat, recovered the marked coins. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate convicted him on the evidence, and fined him Rs. 4.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION.—The Mahomedan lad Kalloo, aged 11 years, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday afternoon, suffering from serious injuries by the explosion of gunpowder, died yesterday. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Mamidi, who died at the Hospital, on Tuesday, from her injuries, and the lad Kassam. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it appeared that a Mahomedan, named Syed Mahomed, went to Kerbella seven months ago, entrusting to the deceased Mamidi's brother a quantity of explosive substance, which he kept in his room. As Syed Mahomed did not return from Kerbella, the deceased Mamidi's brother let his room to one Bahadurally. The room was, therefore, being cleaned and white-washed for the new tenant, when the explosive substance suddenly burst with the result already reported. After the formal evidence of the identification of Kalloo and Mamidi, the latter of whom was only 22 years of age, was recorded, the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LAND'S END IDOL.

THE Shravak priests, after referring to their sacred books, declared that Wednesday was the most auspicious day for the removal of the deity which sprung up at Land's End, Malabar Hill, a few days ago. Accordingly, the idol was taken to Narsi Natha's Temple, Mandvie, with great reverence yesterday. Since the birth of the wonderful idol great has been the confusion amongst the Shravaks, some of whom go the length (without the least fear of incurring the wrath of the deity) of doubting the genuineness of the idol, whereas the orthodox hold the idol in the greatest esteem. From an early hour yesterday morning, hundreds of Banias collected at Mr. Jaithabhoy Vurdhman's bungalow, Malabar Hill, where the idol was temporarily kept for public view, to pay their respects to the deity upon whom heaps of wreathes and flowers were placed. About fifteen hundred people collected to march with the idol in procession as far as the temple, where a receptacle had been prepared for it. The idol was placed in a silver chariot, specially ordered from Surat. The procession started at seven o'clock, headed by the Shravak high-priest Mohanlaljee. The *vurgoda* (procession) consisted of native bands and all sorts of native music and numerous carriages, according to the characteristic custom of the Hindus. The procession passed off safely. The story of the Shravak lad who discovered the idol is that a man sitting on his breast in the night told him that the Shravak's religious deeds had reached their highest pitch, which had very much pleased the deity Bhagwan, whose idol was drowned in the sea some 2,469 years ago. Bhagwan, together with another Hindu deity, was being taken along the coast by a wealthy merchant when his ship was wrecked near Land's End and the idol was lost. The man also told the boy to tell his dream to Maharaj Mohanlalji adding that the boy should go to the place mentioned in the dream, and he should dig the place where "his eye would shake" and the idol would appear. The boy told his dream to the Maharaj, who went to the place, and on digging the idol was found. There is some writing on the idol from which it appears that the idol is 2,500 years old. But, asks a correspondent, what becomes of the antiquity of the idol when it is alleged that a rupee bearing the impress of Queen Victoria was found beneath the idol at the time. The idol is to rest permanently in the temple, where an expensive shrine is to be erected. Thousands of rupees have been already spent by the Shravaks in giving caste-dinners to celebrate the recovery of the deity Bhagwan.

INTERESTING experiments with Snyder dynamite projectiles have been made at Aberdare in Wales, in the presence of naval and military experts from all parts of Europe. One of the chief features of the invention is a shell able to be fired from either a breechl-oading, muzzle-loading, rifled or smooth-bore gun. The inventor advocates the application to field artillery.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS AND SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE *Guzerati* states:—The social Conference has become an important adjunct to the National Congress and the existence of the one is inseparably bound up with that of the other. Both the movements present many interesting parallel features. The larger movement is not in good odour with a certain section of the Anglo-Indian critics. The smaller one is disliked by the orthobox and conservative section of the Indian community. Both are the offspring of the modern spirit of progress and both come in more or less equally for praise or censure at the hands of their champions and adversaries. Their promoters follow nearly the same methods of agitation and discussion. For one whole year they sleep the sleep of Rip Wan Winkle and a little before the approach of the Christmas holidays they think of wiping their eyes and then rouse themselves into temporary activity. There is then the usual talk which is not always edifying and then everybody returns to his usual routine of business to forget everything that was talked over and to hibernate in sweet oblivion for twelve months more. So the cycle has run for the past five or six years and so it threatens to do in future. The question now is whether some steps connot be devised to give a practical and useful turn to the discussions and deliberations of the congress as well as the conference. In the beginning of course much ought to be excused and has been excused by prudent critics. But that stage has passed and it is now time to take a departure in the direction of systematic effort and practical action.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA."

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—The up-hill and arduous task to which our distinguished and beloved townsman, Mr Dadabhoy Naoroji, has applied himself these last four years and upwards at Central Finsbury, is indeed an object-lesson which, it is to be devoutly hoped, Indians will take to heart. For it goes without saying that his is a rare spectacle—the spectacle of endeavouring by means the most honourable as they are the most laudable to secure the suffrages of a British constituency with the view of his being ultimately returned to Parliament as a true representative of Indian interests. The heroic perseverance with which he has been pursuing this laudable object, and the magnanimous spirit of self-sacrifice he has been displaying—a sacrifice which is as rare as it is exemplary—are deserving of the highest commendation. India has to feel proud of such a personage, because, as a distinguished Anglo-Indian of a past generation justly observed, he is a personage of no mediocre ability, no lip loyalty and no rose-water patriotism, but one who is only to be found in a million. We are all aware of his difficulties and obstacles in the conststuency which he has been wooing. It is torn into factions and dissensions. But torn as it is, be it said to the credit of the local Liberal and Radical Council that midst all the changing turmoils, bickerings and party jealousies, it has nobly stood by this champion of great catholic sympathy, broad and statesmanlike views on national polity, one who may be said to be an Indian first and yet second to no Englishman in his love for England and the English.

SIR RAYMOND WEST ON EDUCATION.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—Sir Raymond West must have made scores of speeches on education during his official career, and yet we are never cloyed of his utterances on the subject. His observations are always fresh and interesting. Being himself a man of learning and a great lover of books, he is ever keen on the subject. He expects the richest fruits from the education of Indians. He thinks that it will make their sentiment of loyalty to the Crown more firm and abiding. He thinks that each educated native is a centre from which should radiate healthy and beneficent influences. His view of the effect of Western education on the native characters is broad and liberal enough to save him from the bigotry and prejudice with which some narrow minds have of late years been regarding it. They perceive the only result of education in the moral and political aberrations of some educated natives and conclude therefrom that the policy of education is fraught with mischief and even danger. A Government of which Sir Raymond West is a member may be expected to do all all it can within the resources at its disposal for the promotion of this civilizing and humanizing agency, but how far he may be exerting his personal influence in this matter, and what may be the measure of success attending his efforts, is more than we can tell. He always presents himself before the public as an enthusiastic educationist, and gave one more instance of his zeal on the subject of the education of native youths in the address which he delivered last week at the Native High School of Poona.

Sir Raymond West, [illegible] says the *Gujarati*, is never full to the brim, being always ready to find a suitable channel for the flow of the thoughts and ideas, which have been treasured up and cultivated by its happy possessor with such rare industry and study. The address he delivered the other day at the Poona Native High School was of the usual kind. The speaker ably expatiated upon several points, and although at the conclusion of his speech he seems almost to have been carried away by his eloquence which, as years roll on, seems more and more out of harmony with the prevailing character of British administration in India, he alluded to two important points which deserve special notice at our hands. He portrayed in the happiest terms the influence exercised by parents and teachers over the unformed minds of young learners, and indeed what a blessing it would be to higher education if the speaker could induce the government to secure professors of the type of Sir Alexander Grant and Dr. Wordsworth to exercise that vivifying and inspiring influence over the rising generation! It is they who will form the character of the future parents and yet some people talk of model colleges without having model professors. Sir Raymond West also threw out a useful suggestion that every school should provide an opening for industrial training for boys who have special aptitudes in that direction. His vindication of the Brahmin aristocracy reflects considerable credit on his political sagacity.

The *Gujarat Darpan* observes:—Sir Raymond West's speech at Poona on Education will be read with much attention as coming from a man who has much interested himself in the education of the Presidency during the last generation. The most important points that he dwelt upon in his interesting and instructive speech were: (1) the functions that private institutions are called upon to play side by side with Government Institutions; (2) the inadvisability of having very large schools where the head master cannot make himself acquainted with the boys or the teachers and hence cannot instil into them his own spirit; (3) moral education which the teacher by watching the moral tendencies of his boys and by his personal influence and the parents by examples of purity and nobility of life can give; (4) the adaptability of different systems of education to the Indian conditions; and (5) the free admission untrammelled by prejudice of each fittest man to his fittest sphere. There are other points of miner importance too in the speech. In a word, it is worthy of such a ripe scholar as Sir Raymond.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—The speech which Sir Raymond West delivered at the prize distribution to the pupils of the Poona Native Institution the other day is a master-piece of its kind. Sir Raymond has the reputation of being a gifted speaker and many have been the occasions on which he has delighted Bombay audiences with his eloquence and learning. Latterly, since his translation into the comparative ease and obscurity of the Executive Council he has been silent, and the occasions for his public appearances have been so few. A full and elaborate speech from Sir Raymond West, especially on the submit of education, is now a rarity, and is therefore a welcome acquisition. He is a ripe scholar, a mature thinker, and an educationist of great distinction. Any observations from him on the subject of education must, therefore, be thrice welcome. Of the Poona Native Institution itself Sir Raymond speaks in terms of high praise, and the Institution must greatly congratulate itself on having obtained such praise from him.

THE *Gujerat Mitra* remarks:—The speech delivered at Poona last week by Sir Raymond West on Education is masterpiece of rhetoric and thought. A more eloquent speech the erudite scholar has perhaps never delivered. It has little of that dryness of report figures and common-place counsels to boys which characterise ordinary educational speeches. As the poet says, he has expressed thoughts "that breathe" and uttered "words that burn." The subject has been discussed threadbare, and yet the present speech is a philosophical disquisition that requires to be pondered over both by professors and students. For critics at least it is advisable to offer their comments after a careful perusal.

M. ZORILLA'S organs have created a sensation in Paris and Madrid by reporting that Signor Canoras is about to make Spain join the Triple Alliance, under pressure of Austria and England. It is reported that 200,000 Germans, protected by the allied fleets, including that of England, would land at Vigo, cross the Pyrenees and invade South and Western France. The Queen Regent, referring to the rumour, has declared that Spain is steadfastly neutral in accordance with the unanimous wish of the nation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Wildcroft, 1916 tons, Captain J P Murray, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE Brig Futhe Islam, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mozambique, with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain F E B Hardcastle, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta *via* coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseine, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from the Persian Gulf *via* Karachi, with a general cargo, 363 cases opium, 220 horses, and 140 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Teheran, 1,648 tons, Captain V W Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, *via* Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hooseinee	993	Raffin	B	B & P S N Co
„ Mobile	917	Hardcastle	C	B and P S N Co.
„ Sculptor	850	MacAdam	E	P and P S N Co.
„ A. Barrow	1004	Barnes	K	B Craig & Co
„ Dago	1237	Redman	P	F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna, Neera, Bheema ..... Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 3m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 3m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deepdale	1725	Sharp	1	W & A Graham & Co.
„ Roumania	2209	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co.
„ D Balduino	3041	Cruciani	3	F Bazzoni.
„ Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	J Janni
„ Oriental	2711	Stewart	6	P. & O S N Co.
„ Ruthenia	3128	Billings	10	K Nixon & Co.
„ Deccan	3022	Bray	12	H C Joosub & Co.
„ Netherby Hall	2139	Owens	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Arbib Bros.	1739	Hill	16	Captain

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Norbudda ..2977-43.... Anderson..... B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Chupra (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Oct. 8.
	Futhe Islam (Bg)	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 10
28	D Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, Oct. 10.
	Teheran (s)	Hall	Hongkong, Oct. 7.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Pachumba (s)	Lovell	Karachi, &c.
	Wildcroft (s)	Murray	Galle.

The steamer Mobile, Captain Hardcastle, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Hoseinee for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Chupra, for Rangoon Moulmein, &c.
„ Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
23	Ramapoora s	Thurston	Rangoon, Oct. 17.
	Cambodia s	Wildgoor	Batoum, Sept. 22.
	Maharani s	Cubbin	Rangoon, Oct. 15.
	Foyle s	Cutting	Liverpool, June 11.
24	Nerano s	Skipper	Cardiff, Sept. 10.
	Kangra s	Jacobs	Singapur, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURES.

October 23.—Steamers Kola, Shahzada, Gulf of Venice and Cavella.
October 24.—St eamers Megna, Calliope and Kohinur.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
24	Shahjehan s	.....	Rangoon.
	Sirsa s	.....	Bombay.
	Virawa s	.....	Calcutta.
	Golconda s	.....	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—140 bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 50 bales wool, B Fulcerchand; 5 cases indigo, G Callianjee; 100 tons oil cakes, Thomas H Moore and Co; 8 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 39 cotton, 95 bales cotton fly, and 53 bales jute, C Jehangirjee and Co; 109 bales twist waste, Owen and Okell.

Netherby Hall s—300 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 140 cwts coir Yarn, C Mooljee; 2140 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1613 cwts jowari, 17300 cwts wheat, and 500 cwts maize, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—2 bales woollen carpets, Volkart Brothers.
Oriental s—300 cwts Mussoor, A Blascheck and Co; 298 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha and Co.

FOR HULL.

Annie Barrow s—1,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ruthenia s—110 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 6,000 cwts rapseed, and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 9,500 cwts jowari, 4,000 cwts castorseed, and 3,013 cwts rapseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,01 cwts rapseed, J C Bushby and Co; 400 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Netherby-Hall s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, 500 cwts mowrasseed 6,680 cwts castorseed, 6,840 cwts wheat, and 4,000 cwts jowari, Ralli Brothers.

Roumania s—2,000 cwts Poppyseed and 6,660 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 4 bales silk cotton, Narayen Vishram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—745 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chupra s—391 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 23.

Robertson, Lt-Col, Ms, Pol Dept, from leave, from England.
Gibbs, Capt, Bengl 31st Punj Intf, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Gatacre, Col, Bo 23rd Regt 2nd R R, on duty to Kamptee.

OCTOBER 23.

Sargeaunt, Lt, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Burton-Brown, Surg, Beng Med Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.
Evans, Surg, Beng Med Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.
Johnson, Surg Capt, Ms, on duty, to Belgaum.
Nicholson, 2nd Lt, Ms 2nd Conn Rangers, on probation to Trichinopoly.
Parry, Surg Capt, Bo Med Staff, on duty, to Deesa.
Boyd, 2nd Lt Bo R A, on duty, to Neemuch.
Din, Lt, Beng Wilts Regt, on leave, to Jhansi.
Hensley, Lt, Bo 2nd R Dub Fus, on leave, to Poona.
Palk, Surg, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Madras.
Oldham, Surg, Beng, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Frost, Surg, on duty, to Allahabad.
Pridmore, Surg, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Madras.
Graves, Surg, on duty, to Madras.
Lubbock, 2nd Lieut, Ms, R E, on duty to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th October, 1891.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine Drill, at Fort Head Quarters.
Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun Drill, in the Arsenal compound.
To-day, at 5-15 p.m.—Gun Drill, at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th October, 1891.

1. Officers commanding Companies are requested to have the Full Dress Jackets belonging to members of their Companies sent to the Regimental Tailor to have the Regimental Shoulder Badges put on.
2. Members who intend competing at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

BONA-FIDE Auction Sale of Mr. G. E. PLINSTON'S Furniture, Piano, Oil-paintings, Plants, &c., at Marble Hall, Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

LOST OR STOLEN.—2 CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 2,000 each, No. 3-87 51591 and 74641. A handsome REWARD will be given to any person bringing it to TARACHAND PARASHRAM, Medows Street.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for REFRESHMENT ROOM Keepers, &c.—Barclay, Perkins & Co's. Stout in Pints, just unpacked. Per doz. Pints, Rs. 3 only. Per Cask of 8 doz., Rs. 23.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS, Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great variety.

TO LET, from November 1st, Commodious, Conveniently Situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent Rs. 100. Address "W.," care of this Paper.

TO LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE, for 3 Months immediate possession, containing 2 Bed, Bath, and Dressing Rooms, Hall, etc. Rent Moderate. Apply sharp to "D. F.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO-PLATED THEODOLITE. Price Rs. 200 Net. Apply sharp to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

LIGHT VICTORIA, in good order, FOR SALE. Price Rs. 300. Apply to "JUPITER," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A very good C. B. MARE, W. I. T. C. Certificate for life, 13·2½, very fast, and a splendid Trapper; also a new stylish varnished Trap, very light; and a new set of brown English Harness. Price of the Turn-out, Rs. 750.—"W. L. I.," care of this Office.

NOW READY.—Complete CATALOGUE of BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, Articles of Devotion, etc., CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT (opposite General Post Office), Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, in Bombay, SITUATION as MILL MANAGER (Cotton); thoroughly practical in Carding and Spinning. The most Reliable Reference in Bombay. For reference and to treat, apply at the Office of this Paper.

WANTED a Competent, Energetic, and Experienced SPINNING MASTER. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "205," care of this Paper.

WANTED, for the Union Club, Aden, a MANAGER or HEAD STEWARD, who must be competent to keep the Accounts of the Club. Salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100 per month, with free-quarters and water. Applications to be addressed to J. SANDERS SLATER, Esq., Byculla Club, Bombay.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

FRANK BAULCH, from Kelly and Co., London, PIANO-FORTE and HARMONIUM Tuner, Regulator, and Repairer 3 Years to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Address FRERE HOTEL, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as the Married Couples.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS of H. E. The GOVERNOR and LADY HARRIS will be PLACED DAILY (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT as well as at Government House, Malabar Point, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from 30th October, 1891.

"By Order,"
J. FOWLE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. in Waiting.

Government House, 27th October 1891.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN.
KANGRA VALLEY.

A FRESH BATCH of the famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	„ 0	14 „
PEKOE	„ 0	13 „
BROKEN PEKOE	„ 0	12 „
BROKEN TEA	„ 0	10 „

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

ABOUT a quarter of a million of Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for North America, making, £600,000 taken in three days; and the market rates of discount were advanced ½ per cent. on short London Bills and ⅜ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2¾ and 3½ per cent., respectively. Consols, however, remained at 95⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107. Bar Silver was 1-16d. per oz. higher, at 44⅛d.; and Rupee Securities advanced ¾ per cent. in Fours, and 9-16 in 4½ per cents, to £74¾ for the former, and £74 7-16 for the latter, while in New York the metal was ⅜ cent higher, at 95½ cents, demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent up, at 4·83¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4⅜d. Braziers' Copper was again 10s. per ton lower in London, at £58; and Braziers' Yellow Metal was down ⅛ at 5½. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay is quoted by Reuter 1s. lower, at 10s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. up yesterday, at 96; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·25.

The Sheep Skin Sale opened in London yesterday with a fair demand, but with prices ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower.

No fresh quotations for Wheat or Seeds are to hand to-day through Reuter. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indian. The day's Imports were heavy at 35,000 bales; and the spot price of American Cotton declined 1-16d. to 4 11-16; while Arrivals were 3-32d. per lb. lower in all positions except the most distant in which the decline was 5-64d., the extreme quotations standing at 4 37-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 11-16d.—the spot quotation—for February-March Surats were unchanged in value. The Manchester Market was quiet, and the quotations wired by Reuter show no change in any item.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged yesterday, at 8⅜ cents.; but January Futures were 4 points higher, at 8·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were very heavy again at 76,000 bales, and the arrivals of the new crop now compare as follows with those in the two previous years in the same period:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts...	76,000	60,000	65,000
Three days' do.	203,000	181,000	164,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,989,000	1,921,000	1,767,000

Business in our local Cotton Market has been almost a blank to-day, only 200 bales of Oomra at Rs. 160, having been taken for export; and 50 bales of Joria at Rs. 153 by the Mills. The feeling has become dull in presence of the unprecedentedly heavy arrivals of the new American crop; but prices are not quotably lower.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone, but less business has been passing to-day, the total purchases for export summing up only a moderate amount; prices, however, are unchanged, all round.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	690 bales.
Wheat	43,549 cwts.
Linseed	5,735 „
Gingelly	2,160 „
Groundnuts.....	671 „
Castorseed	2,979 „

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing. For ready and November shipment rates are about 6d. per ton higher. For April-June shipment there is a fair enquiry at previous rates, but no tonnage offering thereat.

EXCHANGE has been steady at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's final rates, both for Bank and Private Paper; but very little business has been done, both buyers and sellers preferring to await the result of to-day's Council Allotments before entering into fresh transactions. Two small amounts of ready Bank Demand were sold at 1s. 4 15-16d.; but the following was the closing quotation, that for three months' sight Credits having been available for two mails:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	.....	1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 4½d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...		1s. 5d.	„
Credits 3	do.	... 1s. 5⅛d.	„
Francs 3	do.	... 1·80½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This month's account has been closed to-day amid a good deal of animation, and at one time rates for Fours ruled ⅛ to 3-16 higher than last evening's quotations, at 106 5-16 for cash, and 115¾ for the November account; but before the close ⅛ per cent. of the advance was lost, and 106 3-16 was the final cash quotation. 105⅝, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are still neglected on all lines, but we repeat last evening's quotations in a quiet but steady market.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 24th October, 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,37,660	4,59,525	9,397	6,56,582
Corresponding week last year open 1,446½ miles..	..	....	....	5,69,212
Increase				Rs. 87,370

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar (at noon on Friday, 30th October.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, 29th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th October, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	12	22 p.m.	1	22
Teheran	28	2	55 p.m.	..	12
Suez.....					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 28th October, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	26	..	3
„ Kurrachee	..	13	..	3
„ Madras	..	15	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 27.

10 p.m. ... 81·3

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

6 a.m. ... 79·3
10 a.m. ... 84·3
2 p.m. ... 87·4
4 p.m. ... 85·9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 27th October, 1891.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·912
Temperature of the Air	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·786
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·3
General Directions of Wind*	S, ESE, E, WNW, NW, N, ENE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	195

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIND.

BIRTH.

JACOB—October 19, at Karachi, the wife of Colonel H B Jacob, Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KINNISON—October 25, at 6, Clive Row, Calcutta, the wife of J A Kinnison, of a son.
LANGLEY—October 1, at Multan, the wife of P R Langley, Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, Montgomery, of a son.
ROSE—October 10, at Shahpur, the wife of H A Rose, CS of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—October 21, at 55, Chowringhee, the wife of D F Mackenzie, of a son.
MITCHELL—October 21, at Ennore, the wife of J M Mitchell, Salt and Abkari, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BETTS-CHAPMAN—October 21, at Tullamore Lodge, Mussoori, Florence Louisa, the dearly beloved wife of Arthur Stanley Betts-Chapman, and 3rd daughter of the late Lavington Roope, Esq, of Newtown, Hobart, Tasmania.
CAMA—October 13, at Vizianagram, Hormuz, the beloved son of Surgeon and Mrs R H Cama, aged 1 month and 17 days, deeply regretted.
DOWNING—October 16, at Coonoor, Samuel Forbes Downing, Bengal Education Department, aged 47 years.
METHERALL—October 21, at 14, Ballygunge, Circular Road, Calcutta, Clara, widow of the late James Lowther Metherall.
SHEERINBAI—the wife of Mr P D Panday, and daughter of Mr Cowasjee Eduljee, of Madras, of pneumonia, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1891.

THE Government Resolution on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency has been already published in our columns, and there is no need here to repeat the salient facts which Government have set forth in their review. Comment is invited rather upon the general character of the Director's report, and upon sundry important omissions which make it most disappointing and unsatisfactory as the record of a Department in whose operations the public take a more direct interest, perhaps, than in those of any other under the control of Government. We have had occasion before now to remark that the reports of the Education Department are becoming more barren and uninforming year by year, and the document before us assuredly supplies us with no reason to cease complaining. Generally speaking, those who turn to Mr. Chatfield's report for information will be struck with the bald mechanical way in which the operations of the Department are chronicled, and with the absence of any attempt to clothe with the living flesh the dry bones of fact and figure which monopolize its pages. The Education Department is the one which should give least complaint on that score. In the nature of things it should be conspicuous amongst the departments for the skilful exposition and interpretation of its proceedings. Its head should not only be a competent and vigilant executive officer, but his academic antecedents and interests almost necessarily lead the public to expect that he should possess the faculty of expression and elucidation, and that he should use it. If, however, he is content to be an annual compiler of office abstracts, he does little justice to himself, to the Government, or to the public.

We will leave generalizations, and give a few examples of what we mean. The chapter in the Report which deals with University Education will serve to begin with. This consists of seven paragraphs, of which three are bare tables without note or comment; three others consist of tables which in a typographical sense may be said to be accompanied by notes, but from which comment is as absent as from a page in a railway guide. The anxious enquirer who may turn to Mr. Chatfield's report for information as to the present state of collegiate education in the Bombay Presidency will learn that "the reports of the Arts Colleges are satisfactory as regards the conduct and progress of the students." He will learn that, and nothing more, for when he is told that "the event of most interest during the year was the retirement of Mr. William Wordsworth, C.I.E, after a distinguished service of nearly thirty years," he is told merely of a personal episode, the significance of which, in relation to the progress of University Education, is strictly limited. As to the work of the University itself the report is silent. The University has lately extended the Arts course and reconstructed the Arts curriculum, but upon that not a word is said. Again the Matriculation Examination has lately become the subject of lively controversy, and the Senate is being invited to reform it, or even to "reform it altogether." Had not the Director's reports for years past warned them not to look there for information as to anything connected with the University, people might have turned to the latest of them for information throwing light upon the subject. Upon the University Bill the Report is as silent as upon all else of living interest in regard to the University. Again, recent addresses in Convocation have called attention to the Law School, and wealthy citizens have been more than once invited to give of their wealth for the endowment of chairs in that institution, and for its more liberal equipment in other ways. But the Director of Public Instruction thinks that all the public need be told on the subject is that the fees have risen to such a figure, and that so many students have attended, and so many have passed in comparison with the year before. Where marked variations occur no attempt is made to account for them, as for example the Poona Law Class, the attendance at which fell from forty-eight to twenty-four last year. Again, though an interesting paragraph is based on Dr. Wellington Gray's report on the Grant Medical College, not a word is said about the new scheme of medical education which was started during the last year of Lord Reay's administration, which was very fully discussed at the time, and in which a good deal of public interest has been shown. Whoever turned to the Report, therefore, with the hope of learning anything worth learning as to the condition of medical education in Bombay would be disappointed. Of the Pasteur Laboratory, the most important addition to the apparatus of scientific education in the Presidency that has been made for years, so far as we have been able to see, no mention is made. It is true that half a page is devoted to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, but here again the information is almost purely statistical. As an indication of the progress that technical education is making in Bombay, of the possibilities of development which the scheme is exhibiting, of the extent to which it is fulfilling the expectations that were formed regarding it, the paragraph is as disappointing as it could well be.

Nor is Mr. Chatfield's method any more satisfactory when he endeavours to set forth the state of education in other departments. Nowhere does he trust himself to go beyond the most mechanical condensation of the reports of the inspectors. We refer in particular to the paragraphs concerning High Schools and Middle Schools in illustration of what we mean. Mr. Chatfield tells us often enough what Mr. A. says and what Mr. B. says; but as this is not the inspectors' report but the Director's report why are we not told what Mr. Chatfield has to say? It is he, and not they, who is the interpreter to Government of the educational phenomena of the Presidency, and we submit that more is expected of the responsible head of a department than that he should year by year send in to the Secretary for Education a precis of inspectors' reports, unaccompanied by any endeavour of his own to draw from these reports the inferences to which they lead. We see the inconvenience of this in a paragraph summarizing in the usual mechanical way Mr. Patwardhan's reports upon the educational work of the Municipal Boards in the Southern Division. Mr. Patwardhan, it seems, remarks that the tendency of the municipalities is to reduce expenditure on their schools to the lowest possible figure, but he adds that most of them are ready to co-operate with the Department in improving the condition of their schools. This is a crude and incoherent coupling together of two mutually contradictory propositions, and it exhibits in a very notable way the inconvenience that results when the head of a Department stands entirely aside in order to allow his subordinates to speak for themselves, and on their own responsibility. We do not think there is any danger of what we have said upon Mr. Chatfield's report being misunderstood, and if our criticism appears to have brought his personality into unwonted prominence this is, from the nature of the case, inevitable. Nor need he complain of this, seeing that the remedy for the shortcomings we have pointed out will be found when he allows his own personality to have its legitimate prominence in his report. Mr. Chatfield is a man for whose intellectual gifts all who are competent to speak of them have the highest respect. His twenty years of service in the Educational Department have given him an experience and an authority in education which are almost unique in India. For his manifold labours he draws the salary of a Cabinet Minister—the salary which the other day made the Post mastership-General a boon to a recent Governor of Bombay. It is not unreasonable to say that when an officer of Mr. Chatfield's capacity and antecedents and position in the administration sits down year after year to say how nearly sixty lakhs have been spent, and to show Government and the public what has been got in return for the money, his statement should be something more than a compilation which a clerk might make, and upon which no man of his calibre could spend his days without waste of power. If patterns of a more excellent way of doing things are needed they can be easily had. There is scarcely one of the departments under Government in which every year some attempt is not made by a more or less happy stroke of generalization to exhibit the broader results of the year's working. The details are for the administrator; the broad significance of them are for the Government and the public. Dr. Duncan, in Madras, and Sir Alfred Croft, in Bengal, always seem to have sat down to prepare their reports under the consciousness that, as Emerson said, the lowest use to which you can put a fact is to present it as a bare fact, and in isolation from its meaning. It would not be easy to improve upon the example which these eminent educationists have set. But unless it is followed in the Bombay Education Department, its annual reports will be unprofitable and disappointing, mere matter waiting for the life to be infused into it by some one who will take the trouble to generalize from it, and to interpret it, and to endow it with a voice.

THE statement which has found its way into print that a Bombay Civilian, whose name is given, will be appointed to the Viceregal Council when Sir Philip Hutchins retires anticipates matters too much. Sir Philip Hutchins does not retire for a long time to come, and though, when he does retire, it will be in accordance with an unwritten law that a Bombay Civilian should replace a Madras Civilian, it does not necessarily follow that things should take that precise course. Were Sir Charles Crosthwaite not to return to India in the cold weather the vacancy at present existing in the Supreme Council would very possibly be filled by appointing a member of the Bombay Service to the post. As a matter of fact Sir C. Crosthwaite has decided to return almost immediately, and doubtless he will receive back his seat on the Council and resume charge of the Public Works Department. The time to consider the successor to Sir P. Hutchins has not yet arrived. The name of Sir A. Mackenzie, at present Chief Commissioner of Burmah and formerly Secretary in the Home Department, has been mentioned in connection with the succession to that particular seat. All that can be said on the subject as yet is exactly what we stated last January, that nothing is settled, and in the usual course nothing could be settled as yet in regard to a vacancy so remote. On another point a statement equally wide of the fact has been put forward. It is not true that Mr. Justice Birdwood has gone home "to push his claims" to the seat on the Bombay Council which will be vacated on the expected retirement of Sir Raymond West in March. Mr. Birdwood went home on two months' leave under stress of ill-health. His claims to the prospective vacancy on the local Council could not be affected, except adversely, by any such procedure as that which is wantonly imputed to him. When the time comes to make the appointment, the claims of Mr. Naylor, who has twice acted on the Council, will be weighed, as well as those of the senior Civilian Judge on the High Court Bench. No Civilian Judge on that Bench has a record of an acting appointment on Council, and for this reason—that there is a standing order of the Secretary of State prohibiting such appointments, which interfere with the regular work of the Courts, and are further open to the possible objection that it might be supposed, however groundlessly, that judges are dependent on the local Government for favours. But the absence of an acting appointment on the Council is not of itself a bar to the pucca appointment, as might be understood from the fact that Sir Raymond West, who never "acted," was transferred from the seat on the Bench to the seat on the Council which he now holds.

To invite Mr. Frederick Smith to contest the Strand Division in succession to his father, the late Mr. W. H. Smith, was a graceful compliment to his memory, the more marked because there were numerous candidates ready to take the field in the Conservative interest. Some of these, too, might be deemed entitled to a walk-over of this description after leading forlorn hopes at great personal expense in other constituencies. Various names were submitted to the Strand Conservative Association, and their claims considered. But a strong feeling existed among the council of the Conservative Association and the Unionists generally in favour of Mr. Smith, and it was resolved that as soon as his father's funeral was over he should receive the unanimous request of the party to stand. The Strand has long been a Conservative stronghold, therefore the selection practically amounted to a presentation of the seat with which many a deserving but unsuccessful Conservative candidate would gladly have accepted as a solatium. Dr. Guttridge, Mr. Smith's opponent, is apparently a new aspirant for Parliamentary honours. Either he had strong local influence, or the Liberals counted too much upon the vaunted change in the political feeling of the country whereby Mr. Gladstone declares himself certain of success. Otherwise it seems strange that there should be found even one man to throw away the cost of an election in a constituency where, as we have intimated, the Conservatives have always had their own way, and for a seat in a Parliament which must, under any circumstances, die a natural death within a brief period. Mr. Smith's nomination had Government sanction, and the Conservative leaders will point to the figures in disproof of the notion that the "rising tide" is against them. Still, though a three thousand majority is a very wide margin, it is not quite so large as that at either of the last two elections. In 1885 the late Mr. Smith secured 5,645 votes over Mr. Johnson's 2,486, a majority of 3,159. The following year when the Unionists joined the Conservatives in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals, Mr. Smith polled but 5,034, six hundred less than before. At the same time his opponent Mr. Hilary Skinner polled only 1,508; upwards of eight hundred less than Mr. Johnson. Evidently the Strand had little interest in Irish politics, for almost 1,600 fewer votes out of a constituency of 11,264 exercised their privilege than in 1885. The Conservative majority, however, was greater by 367. Now it has decreased below what it was in 1886, by 520, and by 159 on the figures of 1885.

VISCOUNT BRIDPORT, whose decoration with the Grand Cross of the Bath is announced, is a son of the late Admiral Hood and a collateral descendant of Lord Nelson, the hero of the Nile and Trafalgar. He is the eldest son of the second Viscount Hood, by the niece of Horatio Nelson. Lord Bridport served in the army since 1831, and is now a General on the Retired List, all his service having been of an unmilitary but well-remunerated description. He served as a Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty for eight years, as Clerk-Marshal to the Prince Consort, Equerry-in-ordinary to the Queen, and subsequently permanent Lord-in-Waiting. As he was born in 1814 it is probable he is retiring, and the honour is a parting acknowledgment of his services by her Majesty.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will arrive at the Victoria Terminus by the 6-30 p.m. train to-morrow. The arrival will be private: a salute of 17 guns will be fired next morning. His Excellency will embark in the Indian Marine Steamer Canning on Sunday night; a salute of 17 guns will be fired on the following morning to announce his departure.

HERR SCHMUCK'S concert at the Town Hall this evening, we are glad to hear, promises to be most successful. An attractive programme has been arranged, and it is hoped that the local charities will profit largely by the proceeds. Those who attended the rehearsal last night speak highly of the performance of the orchestra, and promise us a great treat for this evening.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, last week, paid a visit to the Province of Ponda, where he received a hearty welcome and great demonstrations of respect and sympathy. He remained there for three days, and during the time visited several places and received addresses from the Municipality and other public bodies.

DURING the voyage of the Italian steamer D. Balduino, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Genoa, under the command of Captain A Cruciani, the Rev. Fr. C. M. Edwards Adriano, who was a passenger, died on the 23rd instant from natural causes; his remains were buried at sea the following day.

THE *Overland China Mail* of the 7th inst. writes:—Little change has occurred in the situation in China. The Imperial Government has so far implemented its promise to the foreign powers. Two cruisers of the Northern squadron have arrived at Shanghai and the rest will follow after being docked in Port Arthur. The provincial officials now seem more anxious to maintain order and are displaying some zeal in hunting down members of the secret society. They doubtless feel that nothing in the meantime is to be got by protecting the rebels, and they are anxious to recommend themselves to the imperial authorities. Considerable uneasiness, however, still prevails at all the river ports, and it is impossible to withdraw the gunboats. There are also some indications of the trouble spreading to the Northern Provinces, and even the loyalty of Viceroy Li's troops is questioned. At Tientsin a meeting of foreign residents has been called with a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESULT OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was run to-day with the following result :—

Comedy	1
Breach	2
Derelict	3

THE STRAND ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. Smith, son of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, was yesterday elected Member for the Strand Division, receiving 4,952 votes against 1,946 polled by Dr. Guttridge, the Liberal candidate.

HONOUR FOR LADY ROBERTS.

The Queen has been pleased to confer on Lady Roberts, wife of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Order of the Royal Red Cross.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath has been conferred on Viscount Bridport.

THE IRISH RIVAL FACTIONS.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien visited Cork yesterday for the purpose of addressing the electors. A procession was formed on their arrival, and started to march through the town, but it was attacked by the Parnellites, clubs and stones being freely hurled about.

Later in the day Mr. O'Brien, speaking at a meeting of the supporters of his party, declared that a union with the Parnellites was impossible in view of the explosion in Dublin the previous day.

THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIME IN GERMANY.

A NEW SOCIAL DANGER.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.

In consequence of recent crimes the Emperor William has issued a decree in which he commands that vigorous measures shall be taken against prostitutes and their bullies, and for the protection of the police in these cases His Majesty enjoins the courts to pass severe sentences on all such persons, and deprecates false humanity being shown.

DONATIONS FOR THE RAMSAY HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

The claims of the Ramsay Hospital, at Naini Tal, which have been brought to the notice of the large European factories and firms of these Provinces by the Secretary of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce have, in some cases, been promptly and liberally responded to. A donation of Rs. 2,000 each have been given by the Upper India Paper Mills Company and the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

On the return of Sir Charles Crosthwaite to India, it is believed, he will take up the post of president of the Land Indebtedness Commission. The Commission is to consist of four other members and a secretary. The North-West Provinces Government has nominated Mr. H. E. Evans, and the Pubjab, Mr. Ewaz, as members ; Mr. Leslie Porter, officiating Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department, will possibly be selected as secretary.

THE ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

To-morrow the High Court here re-opens. Sir John Edge and Justices Straight and Tyrell have all returned, also Mr. Percy Gray, the Registrar, who had spent his leave in England.

MULES FOR FIELD SERVICE.

Apart from regimental transports the Commissariat Transport Department is calculated to have now ten thousand mules available for field service in case of war at short notice. One thousand five hundred carts of the latest pattern of mule and bullock draught are also ready.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

To-day their Excellencies were to leave Srinagar at 7-30 a.m., riding into Khunmu, ten miles out. There would be a beat for barasingha and bear after breakfast. In the afternoon the party were to ride back to Rampur, where in boats the night is to be spent. Their Excellencies return again on the 5th proximo. Sir Mortimer Durand and Colonel Ardagh remain at Srinagar.

INCREASE OF TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

The reduction of charges in India made this summer on telegrams passing between Europe and Australia has resulted in a large traffic increase already.

THE MADRAS FAMINE PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The agricultural prospects are progressing briskly. The general prospects are greatly improved, but more rain is urgently wanted in the seven districts. 20,298 persons are now employed on relief works against 32,898 last week. The Madras City death-rate is over 87 per 1,000.

OBITUARY.

The death of Surgeon-Major Ritchie and Rev. Dr. Hay, London Missionary Society, have been announced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Bombay and Karachi, via Marseilles, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	4 10½
8¼ lbs. „	6
40s. Mule Twist	8¾d.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. „	74 7-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	44½

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

MATHERAN REVIVED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, Oct. 27.

Upon this hill we can thoroughly sympathise with the sufferings endured by Mr. Sleigh at Land's End owing to the birth of a Hindu god. It is to be hoped that a similar discovery won't be made in Matheran. What noises in honour of such a jubilant occasion would be made by the natives of the place, seeing that their ordinary conversation is of such a nerve-shattering, ear-piercing description ! Two coolies meet on the road and enter into conversation *en passant*. Although you would not think it from their ordinary demeanour, they are so busy, that they cannot spare the time to stop and have their talk out. They go on their way continuing their conversation at fifty, a hundred, two hundred yards' distance in harsh tones, that can be heard not only by each other, but by everyone within a mile and by those in the immediate neighbourhood with horrible distinctness. For the clear air of Matheran is extremely penetrable to sound. On Saturday we heard your one o'clock gun distinctly. Think then how these strident voices of reckless coolies must jar upon the nerves that have been brought here for rest and would fain enjoy the comfort of a quiet mid-day siesta. The board forbidding "furious driving" on the roads should be supplemented in the interests of peace and quietness by another forbidding the equally great nuisance of furious talking.

Our October season began early in the month. The earliest comers had a little entertainment provided for them by the simple hill folk. Small troops of Thakur women came to celebrate the *dussera* by circular dances round chatties of flowers, which they performed before the hotels and bungalows. In some cases they had a moist reed or blade of grass, by drawing their fingers along which they produced deep booming sounds. A small gratuity sent them away contented. If they could only break the bonds of custom and celebrate their *dussera* in the same way in May, they might reap a fine silver harvest on the hill by their graceful barbaric dances. It is a pity, however, they don't make a more careful selection of their dancers. Some of their *prima donnas* are neither very young nor very beautiful.

The month has been rather a hot one for Matheran, probably on account of the deficiency of rain on the hills, which is attested by the want of water in the streams here and on Prabhul. Another sign of the heat is the prevalence of mosquitoes, which are more troublesome than I have ever known them before in Matheran. At the beginning of the month we suffered from a plague of worms, which were to be seen by hundreds wriggling on the paths till death released them from their pain. It would appear that they got out of the earth while it was soft, and finding themselves on the hard-trodden paths, could not get back into their native element. There were far too many to be disposed of by the birds, who must in those days have been thoroughly surfeited with a diet of worms. Besides mosquitoes and worms, we have had on the hill many specimens of a more pleasing species of beings. Brides have been coming to the hill in large numbers from upcountry and from England to brighten and beautify our forest glades with their graceful presence. Matheran is so highly favoured with newly-married couples that a crusty bachelor is said to be seriously contemplating the erection of a honeymoon asylum on the hill for their benefit.

The centre of social gaiety on the hill this season is decidedly at the Rugby Hotel, which is crowded with energetic votaries of pleasure, and indulges in a ceaseless succession of concerts, picnics, shooting tournaments, and all other entertainments that can be devised to pass away the time. Last Saturday we had a dance there, which was kept up till midnight, and even after that hour sounds of revelry continued on into the small hours of the morning. We are expecting a large influx of visitors for the *diwali*. As the hotels are already almost full, those who want rooms had better write betimes to engage them.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. B. Carroll presiding. There were also present Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. Fuzalbhoy Visram, Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabrajee.

CROCODILES IN TULSI AND VEHAR LAKES.

It was decided on the recommendation of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, in accordance with an arrangement made by Mr. Acworth, to give rewards at the rate of Rs. 1 per foot for each crocodile destroyed in the Tulsi and Vehar lakes, and of annas two per crocodile's egg. Sanction was also given to such rewards being paid to Municipal servants in excess of their scheduled salaries or to such other persons as might claim reward for destroying crocodiles and their eggs.

DEFECTIVE ESTIMATES.

A letter was read from the Acting Commissioner stating that the nature of the excavations for the foundations of the Halalkhor Chawl, in Khursedji Sooklaji Street, revealed such unsatisfactory materials for building upon, that it was found absolutely necessary to dig pits at various places on the site, to ascertain the depth to which the founds must be taken, and that from the borings taken it appears that the foundations would have to be dug 13 feet deep instead of 6 feet as originally estimated for, and the cost of the extra work was estimated at Rs. 11,847 and requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure.

Several members expressed dissatisfaction that estimates should be prepared in such a manner, and considered that trial-pits should have been dug to ascertain the nature of the soil.

Mr. J. W. Smith, Deputy Engineer, drainage, stated that the existing chawls, were built upon the site of a filled-in tank, and as the filling in had taken place so far back as forty years ago, the fact was not known when the estimates were prepared.

Colonel Merewether moved and the Hon'ble Mr. Fuzalbhoy Visram seconded, that the Corporation recommended the sanction of the payment of the amount, it being unknown to the Engineering Department that the site of the building was on an old tank, which was filled in many years ago.

Mr. B. Bharbhaya moved, and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded, that the motion be amended by the addition of the following words : "The Committee regret that trial-pits were not dug in the first instance to acertain the nature of the ground."

The Resolution, as amended, was adopted.

MORE COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE WATER-SUPPLY.

Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Bharbhaya, in accordance with notice of motion, that at the next meeting of the Standing Committee he would ask the Acting Municipal Commissioner why water was not supplied adequately to the residents in the Bhuleshwar District when, as a matter of fact, all the lakes were full or nearly full, moved that they should be supplied with water regularly and adequately, especially in the *Dewali* holidays, when water in a Hindu house was badly wanted. He said that now as there was sufficient water in the lakes, it was the duty of the Corporation to relieve the great want in the locality in question.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion and said it was not the Bhuleshwar district alone that was suffering, but also in other districts there were loud complaints about the scarcity of water on third and fourth floors. He considered the rate-payers, who paid handsomely for their water-supply, ought to get proper quantities of water. Somehow or other the arrangements at present existing precluded many people from getting sufficient water for drinking purposes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal supported the motion, and did not see why the city should not be put upon a constant supply, but if that could not be done, it was certainly very important that water should be available during the *Dewali*.

Mr. K. M. Shroff considered that it was incomprehensible how the supply should be short when they had such a quantity of water in the lakes.

Dr. Weir said he had already arranged to give as full a supply as possible during the *Dewali*.

Mr. Tomlinson said the remarks that had been made were in the main correct. The Municipality was in the position of a creditor who could only pay eight annas in the rupee. The pipes were delivering to the last gallon, and if they ran the Vehar water into the Bhandarwada reservoir in order to supply fourth and fifth floors they would deprive the city of some two millions of gallons of water per day, owing to the fact that Bhandarwada was only some 70 feet below the level of Vehar. Everything possible would be done to supply the district during the *Dewali*.

Mr. Shroff pointed out that the water revenue was twelve lakhs, and they were doing an injustice to the city by not giving them full value for their money.

The motion was adopted.

There was no other business of interest.

THE SHOW OF ARTS AND CRAFTS AT SURAT.

It may interest the public generally, and business men in particular, to know something of what is to be exhibited in the forthcoming Surat Local Show. The main advantage to business firms, especially to those interested in textile fabrics, will be that they can see a variety of stuffs which they cannot get by dealing with only one agent in the town. To acquire the same information and knowledge of the manufactures would require days of "slumming" in bye-streets and small shops and weavers' houses. This show will introduce intending buyers to the actual workmen and manufacturers, and will enable them to select and order as they could not otherwise do, without a loss of valuable time and trouble. Every maker will be represented at the show, and each maker has his variety of design and colour. It will be possible for the buyer in many cases to order any design, colour, length, or width of fabric, and to modify the patterns according to requirements. Some of the weavers will set up any size required and will omit borders, or make any other modifications, to suit the buyer's taste and demands. The show does not profess to be an "exhibition," but merely a convenient means of making more public the manufactures and products of the town and district of Surat. It is all the more useful that the merchants and workmen seldom exhibit their wares in other places. They say that they have so much trouble in recovering their dues, and in getting back the exhibits undamaged, that they will not send to outside exhibitions. They are, however, much pleased with the notion of a show in their own town and under their own care and guardianship ; and the result is likely to be a beautiful and valuable collection of local manufactures.

On account of the reluctance to exhibit elsewhere few people outside the native connection are aware of the great variety and beauty of the textile productions of Surat. The charming Burmah silks, which are brought from that country as specimens of local manufacture, are made in Surat, and exported to Rangoon. You may see all the patterns that are known as Burmese on the Surat looms. They are of a variety distinct from the Indian patterns, and are almost always check or line designs, without borders, and of a peculiar texture. The surface is dull, and the colours mostly quiet in harmony. Some, however, are exquisite specimens of combination of powerful colours, which harmonise in a wonderful way, and are never "loud."

There is, too, a very large trade with Arabia, through Aden, Hodeida, and Jeddah, now unfortunately interrupted by the local insurrection ; and some of the gold-woven cloths are exported to Siam for use on ceremonious occasions. The variety and beauty of silks, and silk and cotton, and cotton textiles are quite a revelation. Unfortunately, in these manufactures, and even in some of those for the Burmah market, there is an increasing use of aniline dyes. They are said to be cheaper, to be applied with less labour, and to be liked by the people because they "flash." There is no objection to the tints produced by these coal-tar dyes, if they are permanent and natural. But the rule certainly holds that they are usually neither permanent nor natural. Any tint that cannot be found in nature, on bird, or flower, or leaf, is unnatural, and therefore offensive to the educated eye. It is parallel to a false note in music. The weavers are quite aware that the indigenous dyes are more permanent and more harmonious, but they are also very much dearer. The demand cannot come from a large public, unless the price can be reduced ; and cheaper dyes mean a reduction in price and an extended market. It is unfortunate that these dyes should be used, but they are a commercial success, although an artistic error. It is the people themselves who compel their use, and orders are now being executed, for an European firm at a distance, which consist almost entirely of rich silks, and gold woven cloths dyed to the tints. We may hope that they are ordered in response to native demand, probably for Rajas and other rich customers.

The silks, and silk and cotton fabrics interwoven with gold and silver, are very beautiful, and some of the gold-sprigged patterns on thin silk wefts are exquisite, as is the gold and silver *appliqué* work on velvets and silks. There is also a beautiful selection of *chickon* work, brocade, and embroidery, in silks on a silk or satin foundation, all hand worked. It is usually made in narrow lengths for borders, and may be seen on the *sarees* of Parsee ladies. Here again aniline dyes have invaded, and tints are found, worked into flower patterns which no flower would accept. These embroideries are usually applied to self-coloured silks, as borders ; and of these silks there are great varieties of tint, while the silks themselves are much superior to the China manufactures.

Many if not most of these silks and embroideries, and combined silk and cotton cloths, are not to be seen in shops frequented by Europeans. Their market is a purely native one. Yet there are numbers of these cloths that are admirably suited to dress and decoration, from an European point of view, especially those dyed with the harmonious native dyes. Some of these *sarees*, but slightly modified, or even intact, would make exquisite ball and dinner dresses, in the hands of an expert dressmaker. They are full of rich, soft colour, and are never inharmonious. To introduce these to the European public is one of the objects of the show, and it is hoped that those who are commercially interested in such textiles will attend. One result of European taste may be a revival to some extent of the use of indigenous dyes, or at any rate an arrest of their disappearance, which is by no means improbable, even at a comparatively near date.

Another Surat industry is carved wood-work, sandal and other. This appears to be extending somewhat, but the application of sandal-wood carving is mainly restricted to ornamentation of desks and glove-boxes, card-cases, &c., of antiquated English forms. This is a great pity, for the carving is admirably suited to panel work, overmantels, cabinet decoration, &c., &c., and only requires an intelligent demand to be produced in such forms. There is no reason why sandal should be the only wood used, and in fact there is some fine teak carving to be seen. Unfortunately European conventional designs are invading this work. That is a great mistake, because the native workman cannot compete with the skilled European in his own designs, and his value must lie in those points where he differs from the European.

In jewellery there is some beautiful gold and silver work. It is totally different from the usual *swami* bracelet style—much more original and artistic. Some of it set with jewels has a delightful effect of enamel, very quiet and rich, and entirely unknown to the European public. In brass-work there are some admirable patterns of chains for swinging lamps, which remind one of Italian designs. There is other brass-work, cast and filed, which is worth examining.

Among minor trades, the manufacture of pipe coils for hookahs, and of pen-handles is very curious. Some of the head decoration is wonderfully rich and effective, and rarely seen out of Surat. There are several other manufactures to be seen, which should be welcome for decoration if not for actual use.

It may be necessary to impress upon those interested that this show is a purely local matter, and is in no wise official. It depends entirely upon the co-operation of the people themselves, and upon the interest they take in it.

The appeal is to business-men to make themselves acquainted with industries new to them, and which are likely to be much appreciated by a wider public, when they are known. There will be no formal opening, except a declaration from Mr. Lely, the Collector of the District, that "the show is open."

In view of the difficulty of procuring accommodation for European visitors to Surat, any gentlemen wishing to attend may send their names to Mr. Brownlow Fforde, Surat, and he will make arrangements to accommodate them. If necessary a *table d'hote* will be provided—breakfast, tiffin, and dinner as at an hotel, in the travellers' bungalow or in a tent as may be desirable. Those who are pressed for time could come up by the night mail, and return to Bombay on the same day, either by mail or by local train. The show will be open for three days—the 12th, 13th, and 14th of November—and the entrance fee is two annas for the first day, and one anna on each of the two succeeding days.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST VOYAGE OF THE S. S. RUTHENIA.

Captain Billinge, of the s. s. Ruthenia, and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, agents of the MacIver Line of steamers, entertained a large company to luncheon yesterday, on board the steamship Ruthenia, now lying in Victoria Dock, to celebrate the first voyage of that vessel, the pioneer of a new fleet of ships now being built by Messrs. D. and C. MacIver to trade between England and India. The following is a list of those who were invited :—

Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest (Killick, Nixon and Co.) ; General Budgen, D.S.O. (Commanding Bombay District) ; Colonel Haydon, R.E. (Bombay Military Works) ; Colonel Bisset, R.E. (Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway) ; Colonel Symons (King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) ; Colonel Forjett (Marine Battalion) ; Captain Porter, R.E. (Bombay Defence Works) ; Surgeon-Major Crimmin, V.C. (Health Officer of the Port) ; Captain Edwards, I.M. ; Messrs. George Cotton (President, Municipality) ; John Marshall (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce) ; John Adams (Architectural Engineer) ; Captain Hand (Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks) ; Messrs. I. M. Shields (Acting Superinteadent, P. & O. Co.) ; M. C. Turner (B. I. S. N. Co.) ; O. Von Hoffer (Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. S. Co.) ; R. S. Campbell (W. & A. Graham & Co.) ; W. M. MacDonnell (Bombay Co.) ; Grattan Geary ; T. J. Bennett ; J. H. Sleigh (Manager, Bank of Bombay) ; D. Jackson (Manager, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) ; S. Gore-Brown (Auditor, G. I. P. Railway) ; J. Dickson (Edward Bates and Co.) ; A. F. Beaufort (Lyon and Co.) ; S. Metaxas and A. Pallis (Ralli Bros.) ; E. C. Monod (Manager, Comptoir D'Escompte) ; C. Douglas and F. C. Macrae (Ritchie, Stewart and Co.) ; W. Lang (E. D. Sassoon, and Co.) ; O. Meyer (Gaddum, Bythell and Co.) ; Surgeon-Major Collie, (E. G. Hospital) ; Messrs. A. Abercrombie (Lathem, Abercrombie & Co.) ; R. R. Owen (Owen and Okell) ; J. Dallporta (J. Fachiri and Co) ; J. Tinner (A. Blaschecks and Co.) ; W. Greaves and J. M. Ryrie (Ewart, Latham and Co.) ; H. W. Patrick (Sanday and Co.) ; R. W. Campion (Assistant Engineer, G. I. P. Railway) ; J. Stiven (Manager, Chartered Bank) ; W. N. Fleming (J. Fleming and Co.) ; J. C. Bergendahl (Manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank ; F. A. Reddie, H. E. E. Proctor, and J. A. Milne, (Killick, Nixon & Co.) ; T. G. Brunskill, (Secretary, Queen Insurance Co.) ; R. Beadle, G. E. Howse, and N. Durrant, (Thos. Cook and Son) ; P. R. Wilson, (Grindlay, Groom & Co.) ; G. Hill ; M. T. Carroll, (Wm. Watson & Co.) ; C. H. Byrne ; A. Baird ; R. D. Hughes ; G. K. Heinrichs (Glade & Co.) ; R. H. Baker ; J. Humphrey, (Latham & Co.) ; Mrs. Forrest ; and Miss MacConochie.

The guests were received on their arrival on board of the Ruthenia by the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, the Bombay agents for Messrs. D. and C. MacIver, and were shown over the beautiful vessel, which was fully described in the *Bombay Gazette* a few days ago. The company then sat down in the saloon to a sumptuous tiffin provided by Mr. D. Borri, of the Victoria Terminus Dining Rooms, in his very best style, with the assistance of Mr. Kirkland, chief steward of the Ruthenia. The Hon'ble Mr. Forrest presided, and Captain Billinge discharged the duties of croupier.

Brigadier-General Budgen, after luncheon, proposed the toast of health and success to Messrs. D. and C. MacIver. He said that he felt sure they were all very much pleased with the very hospitable manner in which they had been entertained that afternoon. (Applause.) There had been, he continued, a considerable amount of discussion lately about second-class and cheap passages between Europe and India. Amongst officers there had been some discussion as to the propriety of their travelling second-class. He did not quite approve of it himself, but he certainly allowed it was very hard on officers and the service generally, who ought to be a privileged class, to pay the heavy fares that were asked by the P. and O. and other large lines. (Applause, laughter, and "No, no.") Therefore, he thought they all must hail with delight this new departure of Messrs. D. and C. MacIver in providing first-class vessels like the Ruthenia, and offering them passages at moderate rates. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Therefore, in proposing the toast, he would ask them to join with him in wishing Messrs. D. and C. MacIver every success in their new venture, and in the hope that they would be well supported. (Loud applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, in reply, said he was sure Messrs. D. and C. MacIver would be very glad to learn how cordially they had responded to the toast. It had been a great pleasure to them to see that company there that day and to show them over that fine vessel. He thought he might safely say she carried a combination of passengers and cargo larger than any other vessel that had visited that port. (Applause.) By their presence there that day he took it that they watched with interest the attempt of Messrs. D. and C. MacIver to meet the wants of a large number of Europeans in India, namely, first-class passages, both as regards accommodation, food and society, combined with very moderate fares. (Applause.) He thought they would allow that in that vessel with its cabins and saloon amidships, its spacious hurricane deck, its elegant ladies' boudoir, and comfortable smoking-room, the owners had provided accommodation far superior to anything even the promoters of the Cheap Passage Association expected. (Applause.) He had often told these gentlemen that private enterprise would in time meet the demand. As many of them knew, the owners were the sons of one of the founders of the great Cunard Line, and the same spirit of enterprise and power of anticipating the public requirements which made the American line so famous, characterised the son's operations in the east ; only unfortunately there was not so much scope, owing to the limited European population of India. He was glad to be able to tell them that the Ruthenia would make two more voyages before the monsoon, and they hoped to have two more of her sister-ships early next year. (Applause.) He would now say one word as regarded fares. The Ruthenia brought out 77 passengers at £35 a head, and she would probably take a number home next year at Rs. 400. There was no chance of these rates being reduced, though he did not think the promoters of the Cheap Passage Association expected any. (Applause.) Before any general reduction took place, the whole character of the passenger trade must change ; and the nature of the climate and of the English winter was against that. The great misfortune was that the passenger traffic came only in rushes—October and November outwards and March, April and May, homewards. It was true that a slight improvement in this respect was taking place, and that the inducements held out by P. & O. second-class, and the reduced rates and improved accommodation by other steamers were tempting people to travel more throughout the year. Everybody who arrived here in the hot weather or left India after June might try and find some consolation in the fact that he or she was doing something towards the reduction of the rates of passage, and was giving encouragement to owners to provide superior accommodation, and generally to improve the service of passenger steamers between India and Europe. (Loud applause.) He now wished to propose a toast, namely, the health of Captain Billinge of the Ruthenia, who, he was glad to learn, had made himself very popular in the voyage out. (Loud applause.)

Captain Billinge replying to the toast, said he fully endorsed all that Mr. Forrest had said about the ship and Messrs. D. and C. MacIver. He had been intimately associated with them since they were children. He had found them most enterprising young men, following in the footsteps of their father, and he thought the merchants of Bombay, by whom they were well-known, would accord to them the support they deserved. (Loud applause.)

The company then dispersed.

A word of commendation may be added in conclusion to Superintendent Lee-Smith, of the dock police, in regulating the traffic while the guests were arriving and departing, and for the courtesy he displayed in bringing up the carriages as they were required. The whole proceedings passed off successfully, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

After the 1st of November only two, instead of three, trains will run daily between Umballa and Kalka, as the traffic in the winter, which, it is believed, will be very small, will hardly require more than two trains.

A number of negro cotton pickers at Arkansas having committed some outrages on whites, they were chased to the forest, where nine were captured by the sheriff. An armed party of whites seized them from the sheriff and hanged the lot.

The question of reducing the rates on merchandise, conveyed direct to the new docks at Kidderpore by the railways running into Calcutta, is now under consideration. If the reduction is made the unloading at the docks will, in return, probably be carried out free of cost to the railway companies.

The Canadian Government has dispensed with the services of the British tenant farmers engaged to report on the Maritime States field settlement, because the farmers persisted in advocating free trade. Owing to Mr. Blaine's health President Harrison has requested Canada to delay the re-opening of the conference with the States on the subject of trade.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION OF A RETIRED MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared before Mr. Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday evening on behalf of Mr. J. F. Fernandez, formerly City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, now retired on pension, and applied for a summons against Mr. A. W. Mackenzie, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on a charge of defamation. The application was based on an information laid by Mr. Fernandez, which ran as follows :—

I am the chairman of the Bombay Hay Pressing and Supply Company, Limited, of which company Mr. A. W. Mackenzie is a shareholder. On the 14th September, 1891, an extraordinary general meeting of the company was held at the registered office, in Apollo Street. At this meeting, I was in the chair, and there were also present, Mr. A. W. Mackenzie, Dr. Banks, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Conley, shareholders of the company, and Mr. Lidbetter and Mr. Bhowram Raghoba, both of the firm of Lidbetter and Company, the secretareis and agents of the company. The business before the meeting was the consideration of the position of the company with a view to a voluntary liquidation. Mr. Lidbetter read the report prepared by the secretaries and agents, and as soon as he had finished, Mr. Mackenzie said that, before proceeding with the business of the evening, he wanted to read a written statement he then held in his hand, and asked that he might not be disturbed while doing so. Dr. Banks proposed, and Dr. Anderson seconded, that he be permitted to read the statement ; and I, as chairman, and being ignorant of its contents, told him that he might proceed to read the same. Mr. Mackenzie then read to the meeting a statement, a copy of which was annexed to the information. On the conclusion of the reading of the paper, I said that, as it contained very grave charges against me personally, I wished to make an answer thereto, and asked it might be given to me for the purpose. Mr. Mackenzie declined to give it up. I then appealed to Dr. Banks as proposer of the resolution that allowed Mr. Mackenzie to read the paper ; and he agreed that I ought to have it, and obtaining it from Mr. Mackenzie he handed it to me. The business of the meeting then proceeded, but it was not completed. The meeting desired the secretaries and agents to place my answer, when received, before a general meeting. On the 17th inst., another extraordinary general meeting was held, at the registered office of the company, there being present :—Dr. Banks, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Threlfall, Mr. Tyebally, and myself ; also Mr. Lidbetter and Mr. Bhowram Raghoba, the company's secretaries and agents. As I had to read my answer, I gave up my right to take the chair and proposed that Dr. Banks should take it. Dr. Anderson seconded me, and Dr. Banks then occupied the chair. I handed prints of my answer to Mr. Mackenzie's statement to the shareholders present except Mr. Tyebally, who does not understand English ; and I then read my answer refuting the charges, and I called upon Mr. Mackenzie to withdraw those charges and tender to me an apology in writing within a week from that date, namely, the 17th inst. A copy of my answer is also annexed to the information. After I had finished reading my answer, Dr. Banks, as chairman, asked if any one had any remarks to make upon it. Mr. Mackenzie said that all that was necessary to be done was that the fact of the answer having been read might be recorded in the minutes of the proceedings that evening ; and this was done. No one else spoke, and the meeting then proceeded to other business. The week allowed by me to Mr. Mackenzie expired on the 23rd inst. As yet he has not withdrawn the charges nor made an apology for the same. I say that the paper read by Mr. Mackenzie at the meeting of the 14th September, 1891, contains defamatory statements with reference to me, which are entirely false, and without foundation. I accordingly charge Mr. A. W. Mackenzie with defamation, an offence punishable, under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and I pray that a summons may be issued against him, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The defamatory allegations alluded to in the information were as follows :—"But from want of stock, from bad, unbusinesslike, and fraudulent management, and for all this Messrs. Fernandez, Threlfall (manager), and Purshotum (clerk of the company) are solely responsible."—"There is every reason to believe that the secret contract (with Mr. Fillis, of the Circus), which was taken in the name of the company, yielded a handsome profit for the three months it lasted, and it is also reasonable to suppose that the company's credit, if not its actual cash, was used to complete it."—"Then we come to another phase of honest, business-like dealing with the interests of the company by the same three persons."—"Mr. Fernandez and Purshotum knew of course what they were about, and were exchanging letters and telegrams the whole time while making me believe that he, Mr. Fernandez, did not know the whereabouts of Purshotum."—"At the above time, Mr. Purshotum stated that there was no necessity for Mr. Paul (another clerk) to go to Baroda, as he had received a post-card that morning to say that five waggons of hay, sheeted and ready for despatch, were awaiting the re-opening of the line. This was proved to be a set of deliberate lies to prevent Paul being sent, and Mr. Fernandez knew all about it," &c.

The Magistrate, on the above information, ordered a summons to issue, returnable on the 6th prox.

THE ORIENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the Company, Albert Buildings, yesterday. There was a large attendance of members, numbering about a hundred, and over 300 proxies constituting about 340 votes, were given in favour of Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, the Manager and Actuary.

The meeting was called by the directors in consequence of the recent defalcation, to place before the policyholders and shareholders full particulars as to the defalcations, and as to the future working of the Company.

The Chairman, Mr. R. Valentine Reid, made a reassuring speech, and the Manager and Actuary laid proofs of the prosperous condition of the Company before the meeting. We learn from these statements that the directors have instituted very effectual safeguards in addition to those already in force requiring 80 per cent. of all premia to be placed in Government keeping—the hands of the Official Trustee. These, the directors believe, will prevent the possibility of the recurrence of such an unfortunate incident in future. The directors have also engaged two Europeans from first class Life Assurance Offices at home to assist Mr. Slater in the management of the Company.

Dr. J. J. Cursetjee moved the approval of the Chairman and Manager and Actuary's statements, and of the action taken by the directors in the matter ; also that the said statements be sent to the shareholders, policyholders and the press. This was seconded by Mr. Bejonjee Ruttonjee Kotwal.

Mr. Manecksha J. Talayarkhan proposed, and the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik seconded, an amendment that the consideration of the Chairman's statement and the Manager and Actuary's report be deferred for a fortnight, which was put to the vote and lost, and the original proposition was carried without the Manager and Actuary making use of his proxies.

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

We shall publish the Chairman, and the Manager's statements in full to-morrow.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

The following is the list of passengers, per Italian steamer D. Balduino, Captain A. Cruciani, which arrived yesterday :—

FROM GENOA.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Billings.	Rev. and Mrs. Forman.
Mr. H. C. Williams.	Rev. and Mrs. Sharp.
Mr. T. F. Campbell.	Mr. L. W. T. Crawall.
Mr. G. C. Aitken.	Mrs. and Miss Lake.
Mr. B. Duncan.	Col. and Mrs. D. Robertson.
Rev. A. E. Stone.	Mrs. T. J. Quin.
Mr. H. Bushby.	Major Sir M chel Filose.
Mr. Millard.	Mrs. Adele Stemeyer.
Mr. and Mrs. Watkins.	Mr. R. P. Giuseppe.
Captain Gibbs.	Right Rev. Vandon Bosch
Captain and Mrs. Cracrof.	and six Missionaries
Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien.	Mr. J. Possner.
Mr. H. Fraser.	Mr. T. Levaun and 3 friends.

FROM PORT SAID.—Mr. Michel Michaildas and 3 deck passengers.

FROM SUEZ.—5 deck passengers.

FROM ADEN.—47 deck passengers.

The German Emperor, through the First Lord of the Admiralty, has presented Mr. James J. Jarvis, Queen's pilot at Sheerness, with a handsome keyless gold watch and chain in recognition of his services in piloting the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern into Sheerness Harbour on the occasion of the arrival of the Emperor and Empress in England on July 4th. The watch has the Imperial arms of Germany engraved on the reverse side. Mr. Jarvis piloted the late Emperor Frederick, when the Crown Prince of Germany, in and out of Sheerness Harbour on several occasions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Dennis Fitz Patrick, K. C. S. I., will leave Hyderabad on Thursday the 12th November and embark on the P. and O. S. S. Co.'s *Siam* on the 14th November. Mr. H. T. Chichele Plowden, C. S., who has been appointed Acting Resident is expected in Hyderabad on the 8th November in the course of taking charge of the office. Sir Dennis will, previous to his departure from Hyderabad, be entertained by His Highness the Nizam at a State dinner, at which all the chief nobles and high officials, British as well as native, will be invited to meet the departing Resident. The dinner will take place at the Chow Mahala Palace in the first week of November.

The officers of the Madras Army who have been deputed for reconnaisance duty on the Siam-Burma Frontier will be accompanied by selected non-commissioned officers.

The new race course at Mysore has been commenced, and every effort will be made to have it finished in time for the next meeting. It is very conveniently situated.

The District Surgeons in Madras City have, upon the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, been included in the list of officers required to grant certificates of sanitation to schools aided by Government.

The botanical survey of Southern India is in the hands of the Government Botanist at Madras, and he has been called upon by the Local Government to submit a programme for the survey, with an estimate of the cost of carrying it out.

The special Commission appointed to hear the case of Tom Palmer *vs.* Sir Kurshed Jah sat at the Suburban Court of Judicature in Chudderghaut on Saturday last under the presidency of Nawab Imad Jung, the Chief Justice of Hyderabad. The whole of the sitting was again entirely taken up with the cross-examination of the plaintiff by Mr. Rudra, counsel for the defendant, and was concluded on Saturday after occupying six whole days. The Court then adjourned for the re-examination of Mr. Palmer.

The Chilian Junta is in favour of the election of Signor Montt as president of the Republic. Considerable friction, which threatens to result in a rupture of friendly relations, exists between Chili and America, owing to the Junta claiming the right to arrest persons entering or leaving the Legation at Santiago. This has led to persistent reports that ex-President Balmaceda is still concealed there.

The Zoological Gardens at Calcutta have to thank the Ardhodya Yoga for a

the general reduction in earnings has been that the rent paid by the cutter has been considerably reduced—so much so, says the British Consul, Mr. Robinson, that only the large establishments can work at a profit, and several works have had to be closed or devoted to other purposes.

THE dockers appear to have made a mistake in attacking the Carron Company, which is the strongest and wealthiest on the riverside wharves. The carmen and lightermen seemed disposed to give a half-hearted assistance, but when it was found that the police gave fairly adequate support to freemen, many returned to work. The Carron Company decline to make additional concessions. The leaders of the unions are now hesitating whether to collapse or order a general riverside strike. The number of contributors to their union is so small that they fear the drain on their resources would be too great.

THE *Journal des Debats* complains of attempts in Egypt, on sanitary and other pretexts, to set aside the capitulations. It compliments the French Consulate on its resistance to the sanitary inspection of the French Pharmacy, and insists that the status of foreign residents is amenable exclusively to their consuls. The French residents have greater need than ever of protection against Egyptian encroachments.

THE Hungarian Minister of Finance states that it is impossible to reduce the Austro-Hungarian military expenditure and asks for an additional expenditure of five million florins.

THE number of deaths of prominent politicians during the existence of the present Parliament has been remarkable, almost without parallel in any previous five years. Including the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Parnell and Sir J. Pope Hennessy, there have been altogether since the last general election more than sixty seats vacated by death. On the Ministerial side Mr W. H. Smith, Mr. Raikes, Colonel King Harman, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck are among those who have passed away. The Dissentients have lost Mr. Bright, Mr. Peter Rylands, Lord E. Cavendish, Mr. Craig Sellar, and others. The Liberal losses include Sir Charles Forster, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Talbot, "Father of the House"; Mr. Henry Richard, Mr. Firth, and Mr. Handel Cossham. In the list of deceased Irish members are the names of Mr. Parnell, Sir J. P. Hennessy, Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, Mr. Biggar, and the O'Gorman Mahon.

M. ANDRE REVILLE, a French man of letters, is now in England for the purpose of gathering materials for a history of that interesting but somewhat neglected period in our domestic annals—the great insurrection under Wat Tyler. As Mr. J. G. Stocker observes in his paper in "The London and Middlesex Note Book," though the rising was suppressed, the emancipation of the English Commons really commences from that date. It is curious that the status, and even the identity, of its leader are in the popular narratives somewhat obscure. Though called "The Tyler," his true name, as Mr. Stocker says, was Walter Hilyard. It is a mistake, moreover, to describe the Kentish rebel as a man of the lower class, as is evident from the fact that mention is made of his servants upon whom the poll tax was demanded and allowed.

CONGRESS, according to President C. W. Eliot, is practically an assembly of lawyers. Of the present Congress, which counts as the fifty-first, nearly three quarters belong to this class, or, to be more precise, filling three quarters of the Senate, and nearly three quarters of the House of Representatives. The remaining quarter is stated to consist of business men, who have acquired wealth, and with it leisure. Mr. Eliot declares that, as a rule, no other classes of persons in the American community can afford to enter the public service, either municipal or national, as it is at present conducted.

FOR genuine ease, luxury and refinement there appear to be few things that can equal an American Reformatory Prison. Mr. William Page Andrews, an American writer who has for many years been concerned in an official capacity in the administration of the criminal law in Massachusetts, gives a curious account of the mischievous pampering of prisoners in these institutions. Mr. Andrews appeals to the official report of the Massachusetts Commissioners of Prisons to bear him out in his statement that the weekly dietary of these establishments includes such, delicacies as tomato-soup, beef-soup, clam-chowder, baked fish with sauce, mashed potatoes, corned beef with apple-sauce, roast beef with vegetables, baked beans, brown and white bread with butter, oatmeal and milk, gingerbread, prunes and cheese, tea and coffee with milk and sugar, fruit, and cocoa. The same report is also the authority for the assertions that for the amusement of prisoners the authorities provide a brass band and negro minstrel show, literary and illustrated lectures, orchestral selections, tenor solos, and pianoforte performances. Besides all this, religious and philanthropic societies are permitted to present these malefactors with "appropriate chromo Christmas cards," and, according to the Chaplain's official report, even "gifts of fiction and other literature," and "bouquets of flowers." These facts sufficiently explain the exclamation of a prisoner on being sentenced: "Four months! What's that? Why, it is less than a salt voyage, and a great deal easier." Mr. Andrews assures us that a gentleman of his acquaintance who has had opportunities of knowing the system of these so-called reformatories declared to him that he would gladly go to gaol for ten days if by so doing he could find himself in Europe. "I should infinitely prefer it" (he added) "to the confinement and disagreeable features of a sea voyage."

TOURIST agencies might borrow a leaf out of the book of the clerical authorities in France who manage the pilgrimages to Rome. Of late the entire organization of the French Church has been turned into an agency for enabling the poorer classes to make a long tour in foreign parts at the very lowest possible expenditure of money. For some time before one of these pilgrimages to the Holy See notices are placed on every church door, announcing on what conditions people will be permitted to join them. First there is a division of classes. The poorest persons—those who are lodged in the Vatican at the expense of the Pope—pay 4*l.* 10s., travelling third class; others pay 7*l.* 8s. third class, and 8l. 12s. 6d, second class. These fares include absolutely everything: travelling by railway from Paris to Rome and back (special arrangements are made with the French and Italian companies), provisions on the journey immediately after the frontier town of Modane is passed, and carriages and guides for sightseeing after the destination is reached. The trip takes eleven or twelve days, of which six are spent in Rome. Even the dress of the pilgrims—a black coat for the men, and a black silk or stuff frock for the women—is carefully prescribed; but working men who have no Sunday rest are admitted in working clothes, provided they try to assimilate them as much as possible to the regulation dress.

MR. LABOUCHERE has contributed to the October number of "The Forum" (an American review) an article on the subject of English Royalty, in which he expresses the opinion that monarchy is accepted by the vast majority of Englishmen without any strong enthusiasm for it, but without any desire to put an end to it. The onward march of democracy will, he believes, sweep away the House of Lords and the Established Church, and concentrate power, even more than is now the case, in the House of Commons; whilst by the payment of the members of that House it will convert it from an assembly of plutocrats into one more directly in harmony with the people. But the monarchy he deems likely to survive these changes. "At Radical gatherings," says Mr. Labouchere, "whilst I have never observed any ardent desire to sing 'God Save the Queen,' I have never heard any desire expressed to substitute a Republic for our present system."

FOR the convenience of visitors ascending the peak of Teneriffe, a good stone hut is to replace the present wooden one at Alta Vista (10,900 feet); this will be plainly furnished and warmed with a kitchen stove. Alta Vista is 1,280 feet below the Peak, and can be reached on horse-back; the remainder of the ascent must be on foot.

THE AUTHORITY OF POLICE SEPOYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me through the medium of your valuable journal to give publicity to the constant annoyance the native community is put to at the hands of the illiterate sepoys of the Bombay Police. I do not here advert to any particular case, but I have been for a long time a silent spectator of the way in which they exercise their authority; and on behalf of my countrymen and myself I shall feel highly obliged if you raise your voice against these evils, evils no less detrimental to the honour and reputation of the native community of Bombay than to the good name of the British Rule. The high position, the respectability of a native gentleman are not a sufficient safeguard against the outrageous behaviour of a policeman, and I have occasionally seen men of the greatest respectablity grossly insulted by a sepoy, though afterwards brought to account for the same. As a "little learning is a dangerous thing," I am of opinion that politically a little power vested in the hands of the ignorant and the mean is one of the chief causes that serves to create feelings of antipathy between the rulers and the ruled. "'Tis but a degree that marks the storm from the propitious gale"; "the torrent from the fertilising stream," and authority slightly overurged becomes tyranny. What other sentiments but those of illfeeling can a poor man entertain towards the rulers, when he is victimised by these illiterate, ill-bred myrmidons. To see a policeman, I mean, of course, the sepoy taking the law into his own hands, and inflicting cruelties on the poor who might happen to fall under his clutches, what would those unacquainted with the exactness of the British Law think; but that this cruelty emanates from the fountain head, that it proceeds from the arbitrators of the land, and that the sepoy is a mere tool to carry out the instructions of his superiors. Is not this a sufficient cause, nay, the chief cause why the natives of the poorer classes are so much averse to the English name and beheld them rather with that distrustful awe, than with that implicit confidence which humane and just rule as the British ought to inspire. But alas! they do not know that these tyrannies, disastrous to the reputation of a benign Government, spring from the sepoy *saheb* and all placed in similar position, who elated with the little power vested in them overdo their part. Against Europeans they dare not raise their voice, even when necessary, and I have seen on one occasion a sailor receive more respect from a sepoy than a native gentleman of very high position and standing. As long as these things are allowed to be carried on with a high hand the good name of the British rule will be in constant danger.—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE CHICHGUR.

[Our correspondent should be a little more specific in his complaints. We have no doubt they would be attended to if made in the proper quarter.—ED. *B.G.*]

THE RIPON PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of C. H. B. Forbes and Co., No. 1, Bel Lane, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy occupying the chair. The directors' report was as follows:—

The board now submit their report with the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1891. In accordance with the recommendation of the superintendent of the estate, only a quantity of bark sufficient to cover the working expenses was harvested during the year. The net amount realized by sales in London was Rs. 3,210-4-0, and, as will be seen from the statement of profit and loss account, against this sum have been placed all the expenses connected therewith, as also the cost of superintendence of the estate and all Bombay charges. The directors consider that, looking at the uncertainties of the future of the market for bark, no profit should be estimated until the whole of the cultivation charges, which appear on the credit side of the balance sheet under the head of "debts owing to the company," shall have been wiped off by sale proceeds of bark. The deficit of Rs. 133-5-3 in profit and loss account has been carried to debit of cultivation charges. Reports from the estate still continue very favorable excepting in regard to the small portion of the southern slopes, referred to in the directors' report of last year. Many of the trees on this part are cankered. The superintendent attributes this, to this portion being exposed to the south-west monsoon, and to the unusual heavy fall of rain that occurred in July last. Besides, the soil on this part of the estate is poor. Measures are being taken to secure the bark of those trees that show signs of disease. Harvesting will be conducted this year on a somewhat extensive scale. Probably the trees of the 1885 planting will be "shaved," and it is expected that about thirty or forty thousand pounds bark will be reaped. The rates ruling in the London market during the past year have been very low, but a marked improvement has now set in and prices are expected to advance. The board regret to announce the death of their esteemed colleague the late Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., who ever since the formation of the Company took a deep interest in its affairs. The vacancy on the board caused by his death has not yet been filled up. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit retired from the board on his departure for Europe in April last; and his brother, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, was appointed in his place. The shareholders will also be asked to confirm this appointment. Mr. H. S. Symons, the Company's auditor, is now absent in Europe, and the directors appointed Mr. Burn, accountant of the Bank of Bombay, auditor for the past year. This appointment the shareholders will also be asked to confirm. The directors' report was approved and adopted. The appointment made by the board of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit as director in place of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit was confirmed. Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Poonamchand Paualllal were re-elected as directors of the Company. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy was appointed as the chairman of the Company. The appointment of Mr. J. S. Burn as auditor of the Company in place of Mr H. S. Symons was confirmed. Mr. H. S. Symons was appointed an auditor of the Company on a remuneration of Rs. 50.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS

THE Musketry Class has completed the course of instruction at Deolali, and the non-commissioned officers and native officers have left to rejoin their corps. Major Nicholetts, 5th Bombay Infantry, has been here from Bombay superintending the examination. The class, this course, has had very indifferent weather for shooting, and it is not surprising to hear that good scores have been at a discount. The range is much exposed, as there is nearly always a high wind blowing towards the end of the rains, which makes straight shooting a difficulty. Very few have qualified as marksmen, and all are glad to get away. The trooping season has attractions which do not conduce to that steadiness of application and nerve, which are necessary to secure a high place in the examination, and a good score at the target.

THE 7th Hussars have passed through the Camp in three divisions, in three different days, on their way from Secunderabad to Mhow. The first division arrived on Sunday, the second on Monday, and the third to-day. Each party rests for the day and again proceeds in their journey on the evening.

THE estimates for improving the water-supply to the fort at Peshin have been approved by the Government of India.

THE old guard-room in the Station Hospital, Mian Mir, is to be converted into a ward for sick officers.

No. 7 Mountain Battery leaves Quetta on the 2nd November for Mandalay, an advance party of No. 5 Mountain Battery relieving them on November 1.

No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners, having completed their work in the Murree hills, have returned to Rawalpindi, from whence they are proceeding by rail to Roorkee.

CAPTAIN F. W. G. WADESON, 7th Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry.

MAJOR B. J. C. DORAN, Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Captain Sir R. Colleton, Bart., who vacates on the 3rd November, from which date the following transfers will take place in the Musketry Staff:—Major Doran to 1st Circle, Captain Campbell from the 1st to the 2nd Circle, Major Browne, from the 2nd to the 3rd Circle, Captain Dobbie from the 6th to the 8th Circle, and Captain Eardley-Wilmot from the 8th to the 6th Circle.

MAJOR SIR C. H. LESLIE, BART., 2-4th Goorkhas, will, on the return of Colonel King-Harman, officiate as Commandant of the 1st Battalion, during the absence on leave of Major Mercer.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Colonel A. Chaplin, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Mean Mir, and Lieutenant C. Davis, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to England for 12 months on private affairs; and Captain D. Carey, East Lancashire Regiment, for 12 months on medical certificate. Lieutenant A. Roberts, 24th Punjab Infantry, to remain in Kashmir on medical certificate for one month, in extension of his privilege leave.

COLD WEATHER OPERATIONS.

THE possibility of operations this cold weather against the Hunza tribesmen, as we have before hinted, writes the *Pioneer*, has had to be taken into consideration in connection with the strengthening of the British Agent's escort at Gilgit. It is absolutely necessary to make a good mountain road, passable for mules, as far as Chalt, which commands the entrance to the narrow valley leading to Hunza, and the Chief of that petty State is as likely as not to raise objections to this proceeding though the road will be entirely in Kashmir territory. Colonel Durand, with 250 of the 5th Goorkhas, a mountain battery, a machine-gun and three regiments of Imperial Service troops, to which at least 12 British officers can now be attached, will have a handy force to bring Safdar Ali Khan to reason if he decides to show opposition. The total population of Hunza is not more than 6,000 all told, so that the fighting strength of the tribesmen can scarcely be more than 1,500. Nagar, which lies to the south of Hunza, cannot produce nearly as many men. It may, therefore, be taken that if the two combine, their total number of men-at-arms would not reach 2,000. They are wretchedly armed, their matchlocks being much inferior to the *jhezail* in use in Afghanistan and along the North-West border generally, and they have no organisation or discipline. They rely upon the natural strength of their country to protect them against intruders from the outside world. The road from Chalt to Hunza follows the course of the Kanjut or Hunza River, and in many places is exceedingly dangerous, though in the winter, when the stream is at its lowest, owing to the snow remaining frozen on the hills, it is passable for baggage animals. No large force could be used in operations against the tribesmen, 300 men at the outside being the limit. With this number, however, equipped with breech-loaders and with a section of a mountain battery and a Gatling, there should not be the least difficulty in dispersing any armed gatherings that might attempt to block the way. Safdar Ali and his people have not yet come under the influence of Martinis and Sniders, and having had successes in the past against Kashmiri troops they may be foolish enough to try conclusions with our own Gurkhas. If they do this, their punishment will be sharp and effective, and an end will be put once for all to their capacity to raid into the Gilgit Valley.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE first general memorandnm on the rice crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras for the season 1891-92 is issued as follows:—

Area.—Unseasonable weather in Bengal and want of rain in Madras have affected the area and the condition of the crop in those Provinces. The winter crop sowings up to September in Bengal are reduced by over 1,100,000 acres or 3½ per cent. below last year's area, and by over 2,800,000 acres or 8 per cent. below the estimated normal acreage of 34,400,000 acres. On the other hand, it is estimated that the area under bhadoi or rainy weather crops, which consist largely of rice, exceeds the area of the previous year by nearly a million acres. In Madras the acreage sown up to 15th September this year is recorded as about 2½ millions or 20 per cent. below the normal. In Lower Burma, on the other hand, favourable weather has produced an enlargement of the area under rice, amounting to 200,000 acres or 5 per cent. over last year's area and about 600,000 or 17 per cent. over the normal.

Conditions and prospects.—In Madras at the date of report, except in the West Coast, Northern Deltas and Ganjam, the crop was generally poor but improving with recent rain. In Bengal a 13-anna crop is anticipated, but the outturn depends to a large extent upon the character of the rainfall during the present month which has so far not been favourable for the winter crop. The outturn of the bhadoi crop has been satisfactory. The crop in the ten rice-growing districts of Lower Burma is everywhere good.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, OCT. 27.

The barometer has fallen in Bengal and the Central Provinces and eastern parts of Burma but risen elsewhere. The readings are fairly uniform, but they are somewhat higher in North-West India and Lower Burma than elsewhere. Winds are variable generally, it is north-westerly in Bengal and Burma, northerly to north-westerly in Madras, easterly on the West Coast, and calm over the Punjab and Rajputana. The temperature has fallen in some North Western Stations and risen to Madras; elsewhere the changes are irregular. The mean temperature is above the normal average, except in Burma, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, where some deficiency exists. Showers of rain have been reported at Dhubri, Bareilly, Ranikhet, and over the south of the Peninsula. There is some tendency of development of the depression that lies over the south-west of the Bay.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 16th October, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 24,92,438-6-1			
Public Deposits at Branches „ 20,81,902-12-10	45,54,341	2	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches,	2,40,15,649	5	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,47,847	12	7
Sundries	3,32,980	10	4
Total Rs.	3,54,80,798	14	10

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	68,90,715	10	11
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	65,62,024	6	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	16,89,824	8	3
Bills discounted and purchased	47,27,103	3	3
Balances with other Banks	3,80,900	11	8
Bullion	8,450	15	3
Dead stock	2,97,844	7	6
Stamps	12,797	3	0
Sundries	11,239	5	3
	2,18,23,460	10	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	1,37,57,338	4	5
Total Rs.	3,54,80,798	14	10

EXCITEMENT is on the increase in Roumania about the alleged massing of Russian troops along the River Pruth. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that what is going on there is described in the following words:—"The barren land across the river, extending into the country for about three kilometres (nearly two English miles) from the banks, is teeming with Russian soldiers. Huge wooden barracks and towers are rising from the ground all along the river at very short distances apart. It seems almost as if new towns had sprung up over night. People in Bessarabi are continually talking of the approaching war, and there is no doubt that the Russians, with their preparations for crossing the rivers in pontoons, could occupy several Roumanian districts without our being aware that hostilities had commenced." Matters, however, the correspondent's informant thinks, are not quite so bad as this, as the Romanian military authorities are keeping a vigilent watch on the borders. The correspondent, after saying that in well-informed circles peace is assured for some time, adds:—The novel feeling of being barred in by Russian troops as most likely engendered the rumours that Roumania is seeking to enter into treaty obligations with the Triple Alliance, and that King Charles's visit to Monza, and the conferences between the Premiers of Roumania and Italy, had this object. These rumours are not credited in Vienna.

THE Cafe Procope in Paris, that historic house which still boasts of possessing the table at which Voltaire used to sit, and in which Gambetta was so frequently seen in the early days when he was struggling with all his skill and eloquence against the almost autocratic power of Napoleon III., appears at last to have fallen upon evil days. For some time past it has been closed, the late proprietor having removed to another establishment on the opposite side of the water in the Rue de Rivoli. One day last week the inhabitants of the Latin quarter were informed that the Cafe Procope would shortly be reopened, and as a matter of fact a lease of the place had been secured by two men who gave excellent references to the owner. It turns out, however, that the references were bogus, and the police have succeeded in arresting a gang of swindlers who had taken the business simply for the purpose of carrying on a regular system of fraud. One of their plans was to engage a large staff of servants from each of whom they obtained a sum of money as security. It has been ascertained that the conspirators were absolutely penniless when they began operations. One has been arrested, and the police are still on the look out for the others, who have absconded with the savings of their dupes.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

THE *New York Commercial Chronical* says upon the prospects of the new crop of American cotton now begining to come freely to market:—

"A year ago we said, with reference to the cotton crop then maturing, 'that the largest crop of cotton ever raised was in sight.' Quite as positively it can be stated this year that the crop now making is sure to be smaller than that of last year. This conclusion has indeed been apparent from the start; even away back in June among the deductions in our acreage report we affirmed, after remarking upon the uncertainty of the outlook—'perhaps we may say the promise of to-day is that we shall have a "good" crop; there is, however, a chance that we shall have a "poor" crop; but there is no possibility of our having a "full" crop.' Now, however, as the 1891 product is reaching maturity, and as we have in hand, in reply to inquiries sent out, detailed reports of the present situation from all parts of the South, a closer approximation to bro probable results is possible. Summarizing the growth since our acreage report was issued, we would say that in the Atlantic States and in a large portion of Alabama and Mississippi and in the Memphis district, in all of which the crop had a very late start, the plant is late still, and over the most of these sections it is fully as backwards as it was in the earlier months. It is also clear that in the whole of the section mentioned (although of Tennesse and Arkansas it is true to a less extent than of the other States) rains have been excessive, more especially during the last six weeks, and at some points caterpillars are reported to have done considerable harm. We cannot think that in any of the States named the yield this year will equal the yield of the perfect year of 1890. In Texas and in Louisiana the reports encouraged the belief of a full crop until very recently. Now, however, Texas reports that the drought which prevailed during August over a considerable part of the most productive cotton-producing portion of the State, and had not been broken at latest dates, has done very material harm. What the exact outcome of all this will be it is, of course, too early to determine; but taking the perfect conditions of a year ago to make comparison with, we see no way to avoid the conclusion that a material deduction from last year's yield will have to be made in estimates."

The annual reports of the German Chambers of Commerce, which have just been published, show not only the great strides made by German trade and industry since the establishment of the empire, but also afford the means of instituting a valuable comparison between the business activity of Germany and that of Great Britain. The most remarkable development has been in the mercantile marine. The number of voyages made by German vessels in 1873 was 34,995, carrying cargo amounting in the aggregate to 6,951,000 registered tons, while in 1889 altogether 55,934 voyages were made, with cargo reaching the large total of 21,398,522 tons. The German mercantile marine at the present time stands next to that of Great Britain. A comparison of the merchant fleets of the two countries made in 1887 gave Germany 3,811 sea-going vessels, with a registered tonnage of 1,240,182, and Great Britain 22,136 sea-going vessels, with tonnage of 7,335,182. The respective increase in the production of raw materials in Great Britain and Germany is very striking.

At the half century Great Britain produced 2,250,000 tons of raw iron and Germany only 203,000 tons. In 1889 the respective production of the two countries had increased to 8,000,000 and 4,637,000 tons, respectively. Thus, within forty years the production in Germany, from being scarcely one-tenth of that of Great Britain, has become over one half, the percentages of the increased output being 255 in Great Britain against 2,129 in Germany. In the manufacture of steel, Germany, however, still stands far behind Great Britain in the extent of her trade. The exports from Germany are scarcely one-half those of the United Kingdom, the trade between Great Britain and her colonies alone equalling the total export trade of the German Empire. At the present time, German business activity is suffering from the unfavourable political and economic circumstances, of which all Europe complains. The report points out that the disturbances in South America and the passing of the M'Kinley Act dealt a grievous blow at the export trade of the whole of Europe, Germany, Great Britain, France, and Belgium being the chief sufferers. The Chambers of Commerce also complain of the prevailing labour agitation as affecting trade unfavourably. They allude to the recent social legislation passed by the Reichstag as imposing heavy burdens on German manufacturers and weakening them in their competing with Great Britain and France. The moral drawn by the report is that the hope, hitherto entertained in Germany, of overtaking the trade of Great Britain, which, it is remarked, has centuries of strenuous labour and struggle behind it, must soon be surrendered, and that, for the present, all efforts must be concentrated on retaining the advance gained by Germany in every branch of trade and industry within the last 20 years. To this end, they urge the Government to protect the national labour and not to depart from the customs tariffs system, which has so largely contributed to its development.

Madagascar is apparently to be the seat of the next "boom" in gold mining. Advices from Antananarivo show that a determined attempt is to be made to open up the mineral resources of the island. There seems no doubt that Madagascar is rich in mineral deposits, but until quite recent years the Government has discouraged all mining enterprises. Notwithstanding this attitude of the authorities, it is alleged that for several years past a considerable quantity of gold has been exported from the island, and now a certain Captain Dawson, who is stated to have received a concession for prospecting and working the minerals over an area of 20,000 square miles, is endeavouring to attract miners from South Africa and elsewhere. Two or three parties of young men have set out from Johannesburh. Mining regulations for the Talbot-Dawson comession have been drawn up by Mr. E. G. Woodford, late State mining engineer of the Transvaal, and licences to prospect and stake out claims on the concession are issued at £10 a head. Syndicates have been formed to send out experienced miners to spy out the land.

It is being argued in Liverpool that the advanced prices for salt established by the Salt Union are having a very adverse effect on the salt export trade from that port. It was hoped from the Chairman's speech at the last meeting of the shareholders of the Union that a reduction was to be made, but it is now stated that this only effects the inland and coasting trade. The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* remarks that within the last few days Liverpool steam-ship owners have been approached by large exporters with a view to arrangemments for the carriage of large consignments of salt from Hamburg to Africa instead of from Liverpool as heretofore. Before the days of the Union set in merchants were paying 11s. 6d. to 12s. per ton, with 2½ per cent. discount, for a certain quality of salt, a rate which entirely precluded the idea of successful competition by the Germans. After the combination the rate was raised at once to as much as 16s., and the percentage transferred from the merchants. Many firms made contracts at this price, and worked hard to keep the trade in Liverpool in spite of the advantages offered at Hamburg. Within the last few days intimations have been received from the Union Offices that the price is to be raised to 19s. Salt in every way adapted to the purpose is at the presnt moment being sent from Hamburg at 5s. less than that just quoted. Moreover, it has now become a stipulation in the contracts that if the price of coa goes up the contract price is also to rise in proportion. Up to the end of last month there were shipped from Liverpool to Calcutta 55,000 tons of salt less than in the nine months of the previous year, while for the same period there were shipped from other ports just 54,000 tons more.

Although the American Congress is not now sitting, a Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance is pursuing an investigation which will certainly yield some interesting fruit. The Committee is peripatetic, and is at present making inquiries at New York. It is charged with the duty of ascertaining the effect upon the interests of the people and the industries of the United States of tariff legislation generally, and Senator Carlisle has made a statement explaining the work which it has undertaken. He says, in the first place, that this is not confined to the M'Kinley Acts, and that the wide scope of the inquiry has somewhat embarrassed him and the four other members of the Sub-committee. They are endeavouring to obtain from about seventy representative cities the retail prices of more than 200 articles of common consumption, and the wholesale prices of these articles from six cities, between September, 1889, and September, 1890. The wholesale prices of many commodities during each of the last fifty years are also being sought for. The wages of workpeople in mining, mercantile, and manufacturing employments, for as long a period as possible, are being obtained. Particulars as to the cost of living of families spending from £100 to £200 are also being collected. The object, Mr. Carlisle says, is simply to ascertain facts, not opinions or arguments, to find out what prices the consumer has been "compelled" to pay at different times for the necessaries of life, and whether he has been compelled to pay them because of tariffs on imported goods, of high cost of transportation, or the excessive profits of distributors. Special inquiries are to be made as to the effect of the increase of duty under the M'Kinley Act upon the establishment of the manufacture of tin and terne plates in the United States. Mr. Carlisle says that the Sub-committee cannot present its report before 1892.

With reference to railway extension in Asia Minor the *Levant Herald* has the following:—"It is rather difficult to make out whether the Samsoun-Sivas railway is, as regards the granting of the concession, an accomplished fact or not. The applicant for the concession has lodged his deposit, but he asks for modifications in the terms of his convention. Presumably he must see his way pretty clearly to obtaining these modifications, otherwise he would not have deposited his caution money. The Samsoun-Sivas line is undoubtedly a very good commercial line; it will open out a very rich country, and we should have nothing to urge against it if the project included a junction with the Angora line. As an isolated work however, unconnected with the existing railway system, we cannot but regard the Samsoun-Sivas railway with some misgiving, on political and strategic grounds. Our views on this point are probably to some extent shared by the Government, as overtures have been made to Mr. Kaulla to undertake the line from Angora to Sivas. Mr. Kaulla's group would probably be well disposed to respond to the invitation if the Berlin market were less heavy. But it may be doubted whether the bonds of the Anatolian railway have yet passed into the hands of investors. Probably a not inconsiderable proportion of them are still in the hands of the syndicate, and of late weeks the price of them has been flagging; indeed, they have declined five points since July. The syndicate therefore finds it difficult to unload, and hesitates to shoulder a larger burden. This is a more or less temporary state of things; but inasmuch as it exists, and the term of it is problematical, it might be wise to let the Samsoun-Sivas project sleep until it shall become practicable to make simultaneously with that line the junctions which would divest it of the objectionable features to which we have alluded above."

We take the following from the *Egyptian Gazette* (Alexandria) of September 25, just received:—"Unfavourable reports of the cotton croop continue to be received. The plant was already very backward, and the fogs and cold nights we have had lately have been the reverse of favourable to its development. The yield of the first pickings is fully 3 per cent. below the estimate, and it is to be feared that there is no chance of the next two pickings making up for it. With favourable weather in September and October such might have been the case, but the season is now too far advanced, and people in a position to judge say that the total crop will fall short of 4,000,000 cantars, instead of nearly 5,000,000, as some optimists hoped."

Lyons advices on the silk market there give the total movement through the Conditioning-house last week as 89,730 kilos, against 90,386 kilos in the preceding week and 83,196 kilos in the corresponding week last year. Compared with the figures for the corresponding weeks of the year 1886-9 the total shows a decided falling off, the total in 1889 being 137,907 kilos, in 1888-90 912 kilos, in 1887 93,018 kilos, and in 1886 112,112 kilos. The tone of the market, however, appears to have improved during the week, reports of important purchases on American account in Yokohama and Milan having had a strengthening influence on the market. The general opinion appears to be that very little is required to produce a decidedly favourable reaction in the market. Holders have shown a firmer front, and the falling off in the volume of actual business is attributed solely to this circumstance. The Marseilles market has continued rather dull, but some transactions in old Syrian silk have been reported. In the Italian centres prices have been decidedly hardened, especially in the case of raws, by the purchases already alluded to.

The commercial advices from Constantinople, dated September 28, say that a certain briskness had been maintained in the trade in cotton goods. Waste domestics, 7lb. to 14lb., and good quality Mixicans, 32in. and 36in., were in good demand, and stocks were low. Yarn prices were depressed, however, the demand being relatively sluggish. No change had occurred in the iron market, and the stocks of coal were abundant with low freight rates. Arrivals in the grain market had been scarce, but prices were unchanged, maize and barley, however, being noticeably steady. Business in the export markets was going on at a normal rate. The carpet trade has continued to revive. The chartering of vessels was going on at steady rates. With regard to revenue prospects, it is stated that the cocoon and sesame tithes in the 121 villages of the district of Adana have already produced this year 3,000,000 piastres, or 445,350 piastres more than was produced by the same tithes last year. With reference to the Turkish wine trade, the condition of the vineyards is said to be very satisfactory. The red grapes are "magnificent," and if the weather continues propitious till the vintage, which was about to begin, the red wines will be of excellent quality. The same cannot be said of the white grapes, which drop from the stock; this will reduce by 30 per cent. the expectations on white wines. The vintage had already commenced at Pasha-Liman. The heavy losses of last year, the continuous fall in French markets, the abundance of Spanish wines, and especially the new duties of France, which come into operation on the 1st of February next, were causing speculators to hesitate, and consequently business is likely to lack animation and prices to be excessively low.

Messrs. Thomas Miller and Sons, of Edinburgh, have sent us their interesting half-yearly table showing the working of 18 important English and Scotch railway companies. The train miles run during the first half of 1891, with the corresponding statistics for 1890, the actual and percentage increases of train mileage this year, the receipts for the first halves of 1891 and 1890, the actual and precentage increase of receipts, the proportion per train mile, and the total working expenses and proportion per train mile are shown in parallel columns. It appears that the aggregate train mileage of the 18 companies was 3·47 per cent. more for the last half-year than for the corresponding period of 1890, and that had the working expenses increased at only the same rate, they would have been £485,020 less than they actually were. The figures confirm the statements in the reports of most of the English companies that unfavourable weather at Easter and Whitsuntide adversely affected the passenger traffic, the increase in receipts from passenger traffic on most lines having failed to keep pace with the passenger train mileage increase. In the few instances in which an increased dividend was earned during the first half of 1891 the circumstances were exceptional. The Mestropolitan had a large increase in revenue, with a large decrease in train mileage. The Midland had an increase in train mileage far in excess of any other company, fully 50 per cent. in excess of the Great Western, which held the second place. This was a paying traffic, and the new income sufficed to meet heavy increases in expenses, in interest and preferential charges, as well as an addition to the dividend. The great North of Scotland's increased dividend was partly due to the exceptionally favourable harvest of last year; there was also a reduction in a special charge for re-laying the permanent way with steel instead of iron rails, and compensation was also materially decreased. Messrs. Miller and Sons' analysis will be very acceptable to all who take an interest in railway development and finance.

It appears that an erroneous impression has been made in some quarters with reference to the prospective earnings of the Ship Canal Company, by the publication of a schedule of ship dues and canal tolls chargeable until further notice on vessels and merchandise using the canal between Eastham and the Weaver sluices at Weston Point merely. It has apparently been assumed on the Stock Exchange that these rates—made especially for traffic on a relatively small portion of the canal, which will be to some extent in direct competition with Liverpool and the neighbouring ports—apply to whole canal, and serious underestimates of the earning power of the whole waterway up to Manchester have been made. It seems scarcely necessary to point out, however, that the scheduled rates sanctioned by Parliament for the complete journey up to Manchester are very much higher than those for the sanction now open, though these higher rates at the same time fall below the cost of breaking bulk and carrying by rail, and will therefore show a considerable saving to the shippers. To take one illustration, the grain tolls to the Weaver merely are scheduled at 1s. 4d. per ton and to Manchester at 4s. 4d. per ton. The latter rate, it is argued, will save the merchant 5s. 1d. from the existing cost of carriage, and of course the canal grain traffic will be almost entirely for the great Manchester market. To take the 1s. 4d. rate instead of the 4s. 4d. rate as a basis of calculation of the revenue of the canal is therefore to get far astray from the facts.

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ROMANTIC SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.

DR. MACDONALD, M. P., Coroner for North-east Middlesex, held an inquiry respecting the death of Emilie Wilhelmina Sanders, aged 19, a city merchant's daughter, lately residing at 41, Park Avenue, Wood Green, who committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver on Monday, 5th instant, under romantic circumstances.

Matilda Sanders deposed that the deceased was her daughter. "She was an excitable, cheerful, lively, good girl every way." She was lively on Monday morning, 5th instant, and had her breakfast downstairs by witness's side. She then said, "Will you kiss me, mamma?" Witness said, "When you kiss Mr. Cuthbert I will kiss you and love you more than ever."

The Coroner: Was Mr. Cuthbert a discarded lover?

Witness: No.

The Coroner: She had another lover?

Witness: No; it was only an infatuation.

Continuing witness said Mr. Cuthbert was coming to the house that evening. Deceased went into the drawing-room and sang "Dear Heart," a song she used to sing to Mr. Cuthbert. Witness went out to do some shopping, and on her return she was informed that she deceased had gone to her bed

SPORTING NOTES.

To Mr. H. L. B. McCalmont belongs the honor of having won the first race at Catwick. This popular young owner inherited some six millions from his late uncle, the well-known Manchester dry goods merchant. Young McCalmont is more partial to rowing and coaching than to horse racing. Very few were prepared for the form shewn by Admiral Benbow. He appeared to have lost it when trained in the north, but he is now apparently as good as ever he was. George Barrett, by the bye, seems to be a lucky jockey for Day's horses. Galloping Queen misbehaved herself at the start for the Chariwood Handicap, and Tostig had an impromptu gallop on his own account after throwing his boy during exercise hours. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway have expended something like £12,000 in erecting the Gatwick Station, with its accompanying sidings; and the syndicate which owns Gatwick have already spent £30,000, irrespective of the purchase of the freehold. Gatwick is, therefore, a big thing; perhaps the biggest that has ever yet been attempted at a gate meeting, with the sole exception of Gosforth.

Sir Francis Montefiore brought over a large party from Worth-park to the inaugural race meeting at Gatwick, including the Countess of Romney, Lord Richard Nevill, Lord Sherborne, Mr. Christopher Sykes, M. P., and Miss Moreton. Mr. James Lowther watched the work done by Armstrong horses yesterday. I must once more ask, Have the Stewards of the Jockey Club, as requested, inquired into the running at Liverpool of certain horses trained by Armstrong? A very funny story comes to hand. A certain owner arranged to work a starting price plant, and did all his betting away from the course. Just before the start, however, a young plunger, who heard of the "put," went into the ring, and took all the money he could get about the horse, which won, but instead of being returned at 5 to 1 against, as the owner had fondly expected, the starting price was 5 to 4 on.

As a matter of fact, there is no real betting on the Derby. It is true that a bet of 1,000 to 250 has been quoted against Orme, but it was laid, says Mr. John Corlett, by a couple of turf writers merely as spec., and some seem to think that they will not have the best of it. There is the usual £10,000 yearling book, and I hear that John Porter has taken this about both Orme and Ich Dien, the latter of which is to run this week. There are plenty who would be glad to go Mr. Porter halves in his Orme bet, but with regard to the other one they would probably prefer to wait a bit. Ich Dien is good-looking enough for anything, and is out of a mare that is of the same blood as the dam of Donovan, being by a Touchstone horse grand-dam sister to West Australian, Invictus, who was out of this mare, was a very good horse, and had he not met with an accident he was quite good enough to have been placed in the St. Leger of this year.

Mr. J. S. Robinson, who is joining Lord Sheffield's team of cricketers for Australia, affords proof in his person that book-making on the turf is a prosperous occupation. His father, Mr. John Robinson, was a leviathan operator for many years, and now he is owner of one of the biggest breweries in Nottingham, with an outlet for his brew of seventy public-houses. It was he who bought the famous worksop Manor Estate of the Duke of Newcastle last year. He also owns the beautiful property of Thurgarton Priory, where he has for a tenant the Bishop of Southwell. Mr. Robinson has presented almshouses to Nottingham, which his public-houses help to fill.

The late Lord Portsmouth's turf career commenced in 1854, when he was in the 16th Lancers. He ran several horses under the name of Mr. Fellowes. The first horse that ran in his own name was Pocahontas who won several races. It was in 1859 that his lordship brought out Buccaneer who was winter favorite for the Derby, and who, as is well known, was nobbled by a stable lad. As a four year old Buccaneer won the Royal Hunt Cup and other races. Another of his horses, Sydmontont, floored the odds of 3 to 1 laid on Caller Ou for the Queen's Plate at Lewes in 1866. Lord Portsmouth was elected a steward of the Jockey Club in 1859.

The fight, says "Rapier," for the top place in the list of winning jockeys is vigorously maintained. I am told that backing jockeys' mounts on the doubling system is a favourite form of speculation with some persons, and those who follow George Barrett must have had a cheery time of it. George Barrett had up to Saturday evening, October 3, ridden 18 losing races, since he rode a winner, and the doubling system strictly carried out, beginning with a humble £5 note, would mean that his backers had lost £1,310,715, and would be forced to have the trifle of £1,310,720 on his first mount at Newmarket. During the past meeting Barrett did not ride a winner.

Now that another English Eleven has started for Australia under the distinguished leadership of Lord Sheffield and the evergreen W. G., it is to be hoped that the Colonial compositors will be on their best behavior and refrain from "larks" at the expense of the visitors. During the tour of a former English eleven in Australia, a sporting scribe had occasion to write that, owing to some mischance the team would be likely to lose the services of its slow bowler. It appeared in print next morning in this form:—"The team will probably lose the services of its steamboiler."

Peck will not have the pleasure of preparing Common for any future engagement, that well-advertised animal having been dispatched to the Childwick Stud Farm, where he will, says a wag, in due course be interviewed by the special commissioners, who must know the place pretty well by this time, as hardly a month is ever allowed to elapse without one or the other of them giving an account of all there is to be seen there, from the "sultans of the stud" to the "athletic" stud groom.

Though George Barrett is at the head of the winning list of jockeys there is no one whose riding is more criticised, and more especially he has come in for a lot of blame for being beaten on Orme at Manchester. All this brings to mind the satirical remark of Admiral Rous when he said that the luckiest horse in a race was the second, and the unluckiest man was his jockey.

In the Apprentices' Plate, Toy secured a very clever victory, ridden with great confidence and no little skill by a little fellow 16 years old, who has lived for three years with C. archer, but is no relation to the famous "Jockey Normon," who rode Stock well for most of his engagements in addition to many other winners for the late Marquis of Exeter.

The owners of the Queen City Stable, of Toronto, Ont., have decided to send their great jumping horse Hercules, to England, to run in the Grand National Steeplechase at Liverpool in March next. The horse has but recently returned to Canada from Chicago, and will be turned out for a good rest.

Lord Sheffield, who accompanies a team of cricketers to Australia, was born in 1832, and is one of the best known supporters of the game. Educated at Eton he sat as Tory M.P. for East Sussex from 1857 until 1865. He is a J.P. for the county, his seat being at Sheffield-park.

Truly, members of the Jockey Club afford laudable support to their own meeting. But the programme evidently fails to attract owners who are not inside the magic ring, for were we to eliminate all the horses of the first-named batch, sport at New-market would be tame indeed.

The Kempton-park people were not long in grasping the advantages embodied in John Porter's idea of races confined to apprentices, and have arranged to commence at the next March meeting, the programmes prior to that date being already fixed.

Mr. Lawless afforded some amusement in the Maiden Hunters' Hurdle Race on Saturday the 3rd instant by riding his horse The Darling Boy, a brother to Veil, I believe. Darling Boy is a very handsome animal, and one who will win when trained and ridden.

Mr. "Brampton's" Plerina was entered for the October Nursery, but did not start. Mr. "Brampton" is supposed to be the *nom de course* of Lord Charles Montagu, the young stockbroker, who is a brother of the Duke of Manchester.

Before long a younger son Tom Cannon will make his appearance as a light weight. He has been riding exercise for some time past, and they come on quickly in this family.

A match has been made between Mr. R. Topping and Mr. A. Cockburn for £500 a side, to swim 10 miles in the sea.

Mr. Abington will lose his injured finger, and he is to be operated upon almost immediately.

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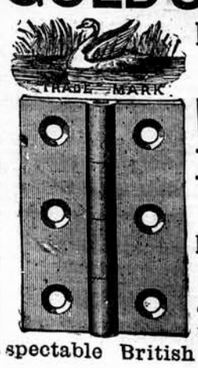

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W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d Packets And 6d is 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.
A great luxury in hot climates.
Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Sold by First-Class Merchants throughout India.
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Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
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ESBENSEN'S PRESERVED BUTTER
IN GOLDEN TINS. THE BEST BRAND.
Specially Packed for India, in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28 lb. tins
A DAILY TREAT. TRY IT FOR YOURSELF.
ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.
THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is called to this high class Brand. It remains in good condition in the hottest weather and gives universal satisfaction.
Price Lists and other Particulars on application to
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ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE
is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

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only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

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S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
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FOR FARM HARNESS.
POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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THE FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
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Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
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Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Registered under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
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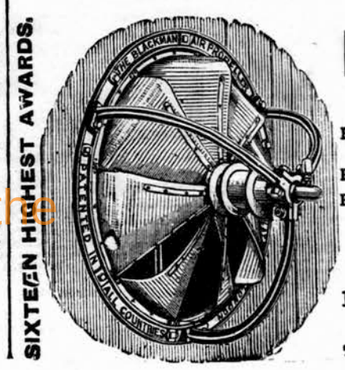
SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.


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of Anti-Bilious Remedies
D^r GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine D^r Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & C^o, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
D^r GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Sole Agents, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & C^o; *Bombay:* Kemp & C^o; *Calcutta:* Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS—**J. ESPIC**
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
D^r REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & C^o, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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ALLSOPP'S
LIGHT GRAVITY
PALE ALE
AND
EXTRA QUALITY STOUT.
EXCELLENT QUALITY.
Compare it with other Burton Beer.
Per Doz. Qts. Rs. 5-2, Pints Rs. 3-14.
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BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for **WILKINSON'S** Essence of **RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,** and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH
12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*
8 Years Old ** *(Blue Capsule.)*
5 Years Old * *(Green Capsule.)*

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.
PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality** and **Pure Fast Dye.** Write for the **Free Samples.** Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.
London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap
FOR TOILET & NURSERY.
Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.
REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.
FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN
Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*
"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, "and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."
REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

STANLEY These Cigars contain all that is delicious in CIGARS
STANLEY Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an ad- CIGARS
STANLEY mixture of CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS. CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute CIGARS
STANLEY purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore CIGARS
STANLEY no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY **"STANLEY CIGARS."** CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY THEY ARE CIGARS
STANLEY THE FINEST IN INDIA. CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY *The most delicious made,* CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY A REAL LUXURY. CIGARS
STANLEY This is not an empty boast, as you will find CIGARS
STANLEY by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box CIGARS
STANLEY and you will be surprised to find that such good CIGARS
STANLEY Cigars can be manufactured in India. CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY *They are made in Two Sizes.* CIGARS
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STANLEY No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0 CIGARS
STANLEY " 2 " " 100 " 3 8 CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY Smoke no others. CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY *WHOLESALE & RETAIL,* CIGARS
STANLEY **FROM THE MANUFACTURER,** CIGARS

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889
-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE
(TRADE MARK.)
PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,
Price Twenty-five Shillings,
is the CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE ELECTRIC APPLIANCE ever offered to the Public, and for restoring lost nerve and muscular power it has no equal.
PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,
Whilst powerful enough to deflect a needle across the Atlantic Ocean, is so harmless that a child can wear it without discomfort, and for RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA it acts like a charm. Testimonials for TORPID LIVER, INDIGESTION, and NERVOUS DEBILITY have been received by thousands at
PULVERMACHER'S Galvanic Establishment, 194, Regent Street, London, England. Pamphlets Free.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

TRADE MARK. **G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS**
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

Rowland's Odonto
Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor
A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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